

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1349.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

PRICE 8d.  
Stamped Edition, 9d.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

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*An Appeal to American Authors and the American Press, in behalf of International Copyright. (Republished from Graham's Magazine). By Cornelius Mathews. New York and London, Wiley and Putnam.*

WHEN attention has been of late so much directed to American sinuities in diplomacy, commerce, and literature, it is quite refreshing to find that, like all other nations, though there may be a vicious and villainous, there is also a just and honourable, section. Our business is not with policy or trade, and therefore we leave them to statesmen and merchants; but we are gratified, on the score of literature, to find ourselves called on to pay our tribute of applause to the honest principles and sound arguments so ably enforced in the American pamphlet before us; extracted from a truly respectable and well-written magazine. It does credit to the country, and shews us, that even after all the reasoning which has been bestowed upon the subject in England, there were still grounds of force to be applied to it, and the more effectually as they proceed from a native author. "I address (says he) you in the mass, writers of books and framers of paragraphs together, because at bottom all who wield the pen have interests in common, and because I am anxious (I confess it) to have the whole force of the press, whatever shape it takes, combined and consolidated against an injustice which could not live an hour if the press knew its rights and its strength. The rights and the respectability of the one are, in the end, the rights and respectability of the other—based in both cases on the worth and dignity of literary property. No community is secure, it seems to me, where any law or fundamental right is systematically violated. Either by instant vindication, through blood and pillage and massacre, or by the more silent and deadlier agency of the opposite wrong and a whole brood of fierce allies sprung from its loins, is this truth at all times asserted and made good. From the original wrong, lying in many cases close to the heart of society, there spreads a secret and invisible atmosphere of pestilence, in which all kindred rights moulder and decay, until their life at last goes out, at a moment when no man had guessed at such a result. Neither statesmen nor people are, therefore, wise in tampering with a single principle; or in yielding a jot of the immutable truth to plausible emergency, or the fair-seeming visage of an immediate good. The law of property, in all its relations and aspects, is one of these primary anchors and fastenings of the social frame. And what evils, I am asked, have grown from the alleged neglect of literary property? I will mention one, by way of illustration. You are all of you aware, by this time, that the extensive printing and publishing establishment of Harper and Brothers, Cliff Street, New York, was burned in the early part of June, and that a heavy loss accrued to them from the burning. The fire was attributed, immediately after it occurred, by the public prints, to the hand of design. 'It is supposed that one object of the incendiaries

was to obtain copies of a new novel by James, of which the Messrs. Harper had the exclusive possession.' Another paper enlarges this statement: 'We see suspicion expressed that the object was to get possession of a new novel, *Morley Erstein*, which was in sheets, for cheap publication.' Here is a natural, logical sequence, and just such a one as might have been expected. If the conjecture should not prove a fact, it ought to be one, because this is just the period and the very order in which we might expect an incident of this kind to occur; perhaps not on quite so large a scale, nor with the necessary melo-dramatic admixture of fire. It might have been a plain burglary, prying a warehouse-door open with a bar, for a copy; or knocking a man over, at the edge of evening, and plucking the sheets from under his arm. Piracy and burning are perhaps so nearly akin, that after all they have wrought out the sequence more naturally than if it had been left to the friends of copyright to suggest to them in what order they should occur. In Elia's legend a building is burned that a famishing China-man may have roast pig; in the reality of the present fire, a publisher's warehouse was put in flames not only to prevent a famishing author from having roast pig in *presenti*, but also, by a decisive blow, to further the good principle that there should be no roast pig (nay, even salt and a radish) for famishing authors in all future time. Let it not be said I press this point—a mere surmise—too far. Surmise as it is, it receives countenance and consistency from a previous fact, namely, that one of the large republishing newspapers was charged not long since by the other—and this was made a matter for the sessions—with the felony of abstracting the sheets of an English work from the office of its rival. This, an invasion of property, is only one of the external evils growing out of a false and lawless state of things. Of others which strike deeper—which create confusion and error of opinion—which tend to unsettle the lines that divide nation from nation, to obliterate the traits and features which give us a characteristic individuality as a nation,—there will be another and more becoming opportunity to speak. As it is, by fair means or foul, the weekly newspaper-press, with its broad sheet spread to the breeze, is making great head against the slow-sailing progress of such as trust to the more regular trade-winds for their speed. And this, fortunately (as error cannot long abide in itself), is creating changes of opinion of infinite advantage to the great cause of international copyright. A little while ago we had the publishers petitioning and declaiming against an international copyright (I forget what arguments they employed); and, lo! their breath is scarcely spent when the ground slides from under them, and the whole publishing business—at least a considerable section of it—which they meant to uphold by false and hollow props—has tumbled into chaos, and an organic change has passed through the world of publication. Now they begin—and we are glad to have so powerful and so respectable a body converts to our side on whatever terms—to see the matter in a new light: the affection for the people, and the

cheap enlightenment of the people, and the people's wives and children, which they made bold (out of an exceeding philanthropy) to proclaim in market-places and the lobbies of Congress, are wonderfully dwindled. \* \* \* Is there (he continues), or is there not, a property in a book; a primitive, real, fundamental right in its ownership as in any estate or property? Often and clearly as this question has been determined, the opponents of a law, by stress of argument, are driven upon denying it over and over again, and making use of every sort of ridiculous and irrelevant illustration to crowd the right out of the way. They fly into all corners of creation in pursuit of an analogy, and come back without as much as a sparrow in their bag. One of them, for example, says, 'We buy a new foreign book; it is ours; we multiply copies and diffuse its advantages. We also buy a bushel of foreign wheat, before unknown to us; we cultivate, increase it, and spread its use over the country. Where is the difference? If one is stealing, the other is so. Nonsense! neither is stealing. They are both praiseworthy acts, beneficial to mankind, injurious to nobody, right and just in themselves, and commendable in the sight of God.' This reasoner, of a pious inclination, and most excellent moral tendencies, has made but a single error. He thinks the type, stitching, and paper, are the book! He forgets that when you buy a book, you do not buy the whole body of its thoughts, in their entire breadth and construction, to be yours in fee simple for all uses (if you did, the vendor would be guilty of a fraud in selling more than a single copy of any one work); but simply the usufruct of the book as a reader. Any processes of your own mind exerted upon that work, or parts of it, make the result, so far, your legitimate property, and is one of the incidents of your purchase. To reprint the work, in any shape as a complete, symmetrical composition, is a violation of the original contract between the vendor and yourself; whether it be in folio or duodecimo, in the form of newspaper or pamphlet, there lies the book, unchanged by any action of your own mind. The wheat, of which you have purchased the bushel, in the meantime has been sown in your field (there's a difference to begin,) which has been prepared by your plough and plough-horse for its reception; the kindly dews and rains of Heaven—which would answer to the genial inspirations and movements of the mind in the other case—descend upon it; it is guarded by walls and hedges from inroad; the weeds and tares which would fain choke it are plucked out by a careful hand; at last it is reaped and gathered in by the harvestman to his garner. The one bushel has become a thousand; but it has passed through a thousand appropriating and fructifying processes, to swell it to that extent. It has not been merely poured out of one bushel-measure into another bushel-measure."

Then he puts the *argumentum ad hominem*.

"The republishers—the proprietors of the mammoth press, groan under the aspersion of piracy and pillage laid at their door: they complain of the harshness of epithet which denounces them as Kyds and Mac Gregors. They must

bear in mind that authors and republishers are likely to consider this question from very different points of view; that the poor writer regarding himself as defrauded of a positive right and of a property as real and substantial as guineas or dollars or doubloons, may feel a soreness, of which the other party, living as he does on the denial of that right and the seizure of that property, without charge or cost, may not be quite as susceptible. Let us make an effort to bring this point home to these gentlemen in an obvious and intelligible illustration. How would the worthy proprietors of 'The Brother Jonathan' like it, if, when their edition of Barnaby Rudge or Zanon had been carefully worked off at some expense of composition, paper, and press-work, and lay ready-folded in their office for delivery: how would they be pleased if just at that moment, when the newsboys were gathered at the office-door pitching their throats for the new cry, a gang of stout-handed fellows should descend upon their premises, and without as much as 'by your leave,' or 'Gentlemen, as you will' sweep the entire edition off—bear it into the next street, and there proceed to issue and vend it, with the utmost imaginable steadiness of aspect; with an equanimity of demeanour quite edifying and perfect! Why, gentlemen, to speak the truth plainly, you would have a hue-and-cry round the corner in an instant! Your ejaculations of thief, robber, and burglar, would know no pause till you were compelled to give out for very lack of breath; and the whole community would be startled, at its breakfast the next morning, by an appeal to its moral sensibilities so loud and lightning-like, that the coffee would be unpalatable and the very toast turn to a cinder in the mouth. Now it should be borne in mind that the large weekly press, whose influence we are anxious to counteract, and whose interest is rapidly becoming the leading one in opposition to the proposed law—has arisen since the agitation of this question; has embarked its capital, and has grown to its present power and influence in the very teeth of a solemn protest of the authors whose labours they appropriate. It should also, in fairness, be added, that some members of this huge fraternity only avail themselves of the law as it now stands, as they think they have a right, and hold themselves ready to abandon the field or adapt themselves to the change whenever a new law requires it; in the meantime meeting the question fairly and reasoning it through in good temper. The very paper which I have employed in illustration is chargeable with no offence against literature, society, or good morals, save the single taint of appropriating the labours of authors without pay, and defending the appropriation as matter of strict right and propriety. Only in a community where a contempt for literary rights has been engendered by long mal-practice, could such sentiments have obtained a lodgment in minds of general fairness and honesty.

"Of all arguments this of cheapness is most questionable and unsafe. It has a comely and alluring visage, is smooth-spoken and full of promise, but we must have a caution where it may lead us, for it is as full of trick and foul play as a canting Quaker; as precarious a foothold as the trap of the scaffold the minute before the check is slipped! Cheap and good are a pleasant partnership, but it does not happen that they always do business together. Taking cheapness as our guide and conductor, we can readily make our way, in imagination, to a publishing shop, where the principle is expanded into a pleasing practical illustration. The shop is of course in a cellar (rent twelve

shillings a quarter); the attendant is a second-hand man cast off from the current population of the upper world into this depository (wages four shillings a week); his hat, being still on the cheap tendency, has followed him out of Chatham-street, in company with a coat rejected of seven owners, the last of whom was a dustman, vest to match, and boots borrowed of a pauper (cost of the entire outfit five shillings and a penny); behind a counter that totters to the earth at the expense of five pence or more for repairs, he dispenses the frugal literature of which he is the genius—the paper being of such an exquisite delicacy and cheapness that a good eye, by glancing through, may read both sides at once; the purchaser plunges down with a sixpence (most economical of small coin) in his pocket, and bears off, in a triumphant apotheosis, four-and-twenty columns, to be read by the light of a tallow twopenny that sputters cheapness as it burns. This is the glory of the age; the crowning honour and triumph of America! Who would have the heart or the hardihood to blur that fair picture of popular knowledge and cheap enjoyment? Why, sirs—to speak a serious word or two in your ear—this plea of cheapness—a miserable escape at best, where a question of right and wrong is concerned—pushed to its extreme (and as cheapness is urged as the sole criterion and measure of advantage we are warranted in so doing) would drive literature to the almanac, which can be afforded at a penny; and the age of the brown ballad would return upon us in all its primitive graces of an unclean sheet, a cloudy typography, and a style of thought and expression quite as pure and lucid."

The truth is, that the broadsheet plunderers have made English works so cheap, that they have cut up American literature more than English. No American author nor publisher can adventure into the market, which is glutted by almost every popular English work at the cost of eightpence or tenpence. The national literature is destroyed by it; and the *Jack o' Lantern*, though published by Lea and Blanchard of Philadelphia at 50 cents, instead of 2 dollars (as heretofore such productions were priced), can have no chance of general circulation where there every week a pirated broadsheet issues from the press. For their own sakes, the Americans must adopt an international copy-right. In the meantime we are deeply indebted to *Graham's Magazine*, and this serviceable transcript from it.

#### AMERICAN.

Of the *Daily Evening Bulletin*, a new Boston journal, the Nos. (1 to 8) for the end of October have reached us; and we are glad to see them of a very different and amusing character from the Pirate and Scandalous papers which disgrace the periodical press of America. In No. 1 is an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. G. P. A. Healy the artist, a Bostonian, born July 15, 1813 (who has often been mentioned with applause in the *Literary Gazette*), and who after a distinguished sojourn in Europe, painting works of very high merit, both in England and France, has just now returned by the Columbia with his picture of Washington, which he was commissioned to paint for the King of the French. During his visit to his native land Mr. Healy painted likenesses of a number of "leading citizens" and fair ladies with complete success. Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster have interchanged whole-lengths from his hand. He has a younger brother, also of much promise as a portrait-painter.

Mr. Willis (author of *Pencilings by the Way*, &c.) is about to edit a new morning paper at New York.

A Mr. Malone, represented to be a pupil of Mainzer's selected for the purpose, has arrived at New York, and commenced the teaching of music to the millions of the United States.

Poole's *Phineas Quiddy* has already appeared in a double American newspaper; and Dickens's *Notes on America* are announced to be published in the same honest manner within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the book.

The article in the *Foreign Quarterly* on the American newspapers is making quite a hubbub amongst them.

The following are a few extracts:—

"The service of plate presented to Commodore Decatur by the city of Baltimore, for his brilliant naval victories over the English in the last war, was recently sold at auction in New York for the benefit of his widow, who was compelled to part with it to obtain the common necessities of life. Popkins hearing of this, remarked 'that the plate had to go for bread and butter.'"

"Prof. Mitchell has returned to Philadelphia from his visit to the scientific institutions of Europe. His object was to procure a telescope suited to the proposed Observatory in Cincinnati. Failing to procure an instrument of the kind in England and France, he next visited Germany. There he ascertained that one of 11 inches diameter, 15 feet in length, and with a magnifying power of 1200, could be procured for 9000 dol., and with all the accompanying instruments and erections, could be put up at an expense of not more than 14,000 dollars."

"A *Millerism*.—A newsboy, who had sold a large number of President Tyler's veto message, remarked, that Miller's prediction as to the world's coming to an end next year would never be fulfilled, because Mr. Tyler would veto it."

*Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia; with some Account of their Antiquities and Geology.* By W. J. Hamilton, secretary to the Geological Society. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 544 and 508. London, J. Murray.

It is impossible to do justice to the extensive researches of Mr. W. J. Hamilton, and to the time and care bestowed upon his narration of these, without entering somewhat into details. The positive interest of the subject—the history and antiquities of such renowned districts as Armenia, Pontus, and other portions of the Asiatic peninsula—demand it of our hands; if it was not still further claimed by the zealous industry and laborious enterprise of the author. Like some other modern travellers, he has evidently made Niebuhr his travelling model; and at the risk of presenting a work not well adapted to entertain the general reader, he has, by a close adherence to the real and existing, ensured a more lasting reception for his labours. The author appears, indeed, to have had several good qualities essential to a traveller. It is seldom that, in his researches in comparative geography, he adapts the argument merely to suit his own views, and he never unnecessarily combats the opinions or fallacies of others: it is but fair, however, to acknowledge, at the same time, that he adheres with remarkable tenacity to a first-entertained opinion, if held by himself in opposition to another, as in the case of the age of the saliferous deposits of Lesser Asia; but not if held by himself in opposition to his own subsequent opinions, as in the positioning of Cænon Chorian, Synnada, &c.; and the appar-

ent dislike to discuss the views entertained by others, has led him, in many cases, to a complete neglect of what has been previously accomplished.

It would be to us a labour of love, but too long for our general object, to follow the author through every step of his researches:—we must avail ourselves of our privilege as critics, to analyse and examine, rather than to repeat.

We shall commence, then, with Pontus, where the author's explorations are very valuable, from his having in part followed the coast-line. He landed at Trebizond, concerning which celebrated city he has nothing new to say. The bitter honey is noticed; but the author does not seem to be aware that its intoxicating qualities, when moderately indulged in, are very agreeable, and sought after by the inhabitants. He combats Pliny's opinion, that the honey derives its peculiarity from the bees feeding on the flowers of the rhododendron, because those of the azalea have a more attractive smell. The fact is, that it is probably derived from both genera, which belong to the same natural family—the rhodoraceæ of botanists, and rosages of the French; and the nerium oleander, often mistaken by travellers for rhododendron, partakes of the same properties.

The author's first post is Platana, which he identifies with Hermonassa. Arrian's statement with regard to the distance from Hieron Oros leaves little doubt of the matter, and that Ptolemy was in error to place it near Cotoyora. The next station was the Cordyla of Arrian, now represented by Akjah Kaleh,—a ruined fort, with a few wooden houses, built on a rocky promontory. Close to Cape Yoros—the sacred mountain of Pliny—was a ruined castle, called Kutshuk Mersin; and another beyond, and westward of the Iskefehe river, and called Gelita Kaleh. Here ought to be, and the author has neglected, Iscopolis; there is a relation of names with Iskefehe, and both Strabo and Ptolemy place it near Cerasus,—and our traveller did not find the ruins, but places Cerasus—the original country of cherries—close by, in the valley of the river of Kerasus. Passing Cape Kalehjik, or “of the little castle,” the age of the ruins of which he did not determine, the author viewed, but did not visit, the ruins of Kereli Kaleh, which he identifies with the Coralla of the Periplus. Eleheu—the Eulæ of the maps, notwithstanding the apparent abbreviation of name—the author does not agree with others in considering as the Philocælea of Pliny; but the reasons of his doubts are not made sufficiently clear. Near Tireboli—the Tripolis of the Euxine, and built on three rocky headlands—the author discovered the Argyria of Arrian in certain now abandoned ruins. Passing Cape Zephyrius, he met the Philyreis insula of the Argonauts, and the Arctias of Apoll. Rhodius. We wish his language had been more descriptive, that we might have recognised the *insula ardua* of A. Marcellinus. Our traveller next identifies Kerasunt with Pharnacia. Our opinion, following that of Arrian, has always been, that the place was originally called Cerasus; that it was for a time called Pharnacia, from the grandfather of Mithridates Eupator; became Cerasus again after the tragic events that followed the conquests of Lucullus, and remained as Kerasunt under the Turks; but the three days taken by the Greeks to march from Trebizond to Cerasus is a very potent argument in favour of Mr. Hamilton's corrected geography; add to which, the old geographers are not unanimous in making Cerasus and Pharnacia the same places.

On exploring the coast beyond, and the ruins of a large castle, the author found remains of a port called Oordou, which he thinks may have been the site of Cotoyera; but afterwards he rather inconsistently states, that Pershembah agrees better with the distances given by Arrian and the anonymous Periplus for that site. We agree with the author, that it is in the range of hills dividing the country of the Chalybes and the Tibareni, that was the boundary of Paphlagonia in the time of Xenophon.

The next harbour the author put into was that of Vona of the Greeks, Boona of the Turks. It is curious he does not notice that this is the same as the *Boon* of Arrian. Passing Cape Jason, Fatshe, the ancient Phadisa and Pouleman (Polemonium), and the same as Side, the author reached the Cherivi Dereh Su, or water of the valley of cherries, shewing how common this name is in a country redolent with the fruit, and which he identifies with the Phigamus; but a short time afterwards coming to the “river of the valley of walnuts,” he says it may have a better claim to be considered the Phigamus. At Unieh, or Uniyeh, as M. Renouard would spell it, and which the author identifies with Onoe and Canon Chorian, he first met with the country people, engaged like the Chalybes of old, grubbing for iron; one of the discoveries which, more than any other in his journey, has perhaps attracted attention.

Passing the Theureh, which he identifies with the Thoirin, and the Melitsh (an. Beris), he arrived at Thermeh on the Thermodon, which he does not allow to be Themiscyra; yet Diodorus Siculus speaks of it as being near the mouth of that river. Passing hence the flourishing town of Charshameh, and the rivers of Chadisius and Lycastus, he arrived at Amisus, now Samsun, where he found Hellenic ruins, and where his guide complained, on his pointing out shoals of fish on the rocks, that they could not catch them!

Journeying from Amisus to Sinope, Mr. H. did not meet with the ruins of Eusene; indeed Ptolemy places it inland. He found, however, the lakes, or lagoons, of Naustathmus and Copenoium. He visited Bafla, which contains 1160 houses. Zagora is placed by distances, but without existing indications, at the mouth of the Aksu, of which a beautiful sketch is given. Next in order came Carusa, now Gherseh, and then Sinope, where the author discovered many inscriptions and remains of antiquity. The comparative geography of the coast, as laid down by Arrian and the Periplus, occasionally tallied by Strabo, Ptolemy, and Xenophon, is pretty easy, and most of the identifications are accurate; but far greater difficulties present themselves in the identification of inland sites; and in such in consequence we cannot go on so swimmingly.

Thus, after visiting Boi-abad, the castle of which he says is Byzantine, he traverses the Halys to Vizir Kupri, which he considers to be not Gadilon, as previously supposed, but Phazemon, or Neapolis. There is no doubt that Gadilonitis only formed part of the Phazemonitis of Strabo, whose boundaries were Amisus, the Halys, Phanaræa, and Amasia; Saramea was also a portion of the same district, and like Gadilon, of circumscribed limits; for Gadilon is designated as a field or plain like Phanaræa. The town of Vizir Kupri, before being designated as the “Vizir's bridge,” was called Ghedekara; and therefore, in the absence of positive proof, is more likely to be Gadilon than Phazemon, which, by situation as well as relation of name, has been long ago identified with Merzivan (the Merzivan Ham-

mam, or baths of Merzivan, the Cauvsa of the author, being the *Thermæ Phazemonitarum*); or with Neapolis, an unknown site.

The author next visited the junction of the Iris and Lycus rivers, in unsuccessful search of Eupatoria—the Magnopolis of Pompey. This is strange, and would indicate some modern change, as at Opis, in the beds of the streams. Ascending the Lycus, he next visited Niksar, which he identifies at once with Neo-Cæsarea and Cabira. But Cabira, as stated by the ancients, and admitted by our author, was subsequently named Sebaste, or Seustasia of the Theodosian tables; and this name, although frequent in lesser Asia, has been in this case, as generally admitted, handed down in that of the present Sivas; now, as it appears to have been from most ancient times, the capital of a province. It was at Sebaste that occurred the fearful martyrdom of the Armenians; the tradition of which is kept up by a monastery built on the spot, and existing and inhabited in the present day. It is called Sebaste by historians up to the sacking of the city by Tamerlane; and any resident Greek or Armenian priest knows it by the same name. The statement that misleads our author is that of Strabo's, that Cabira was on the Lycus; but as he himself admits that the Pontic geographer once wrote Euphrates for Halys, so he may have written Lycus for Halys; and Strabo himself describes Cabira as being within forty stadia from the Paryadres, which correspond to the Kara Bel. It is related that Cabira was called Diopolis by Pompey, and Sebaste by Queen Pythodoris; but it is not related that it was ever called Neo-Cæsarea. Mr. Hamilton, forgetting that he has previously identified Canon Chorian with Unieh (vol. i. p. 275), when at Niksar, seeks for it at Yulduz Tash, “the rock of stars,” 14 hours from Niksar, on the road to Sivas. And this latter is probably a correct identification; for 42 miles towards Sivas would bring it to within 15 to 20 miles of that town, and which corresponds to the distance given of 200 stadia from Cabira by Strabo.

The author next identifies, as Rennell had done before, Commagna Pontica with Gumenek; in which we are inclined to agree with him, both from the proximity of name, and that the Iris does not flow through Tokat, which Strabo describes as flowing through Commagna; still we are much surprised at the Amasiyan geographer, who is so minute in his details of the neighbourhood, overlooking Tokat, which is in the same valley. A pleasing sketch is given of Turkhal, which is correctly identified with the Gaziura of Strabo; an identification certainly overlooked by previous travellers, who visited the spot, and recognised the Daximonitis of the same author, but not the once deserted region of Gaziura. Pliny confounds this Gaziura with Gazelon on the Halys, the Gadilon previously noticed. At Amasia the author explored one of the subterranean passages which so much excited his curiosity at Unieh, Tokat, Turkhal, and elsewhere, and found it to be a well of Hellenic origin. We seldom regretted anything more than that the author, who appears to be skilful with his pencil, should not have taken his view from the river-side, in the heart of the town. Such alone would have given a true idea of the remarkable position of the city, of the stupendous and steep height of the rocks above; and it would have brought the tombs of the kings, which in the lithograph fade away in obscurity, into clear and bold relief.

The author here leaves Pontus, to enter Pontic Galatia, where his researches led him among many curious and interesting remains



of antiquity, some of which had been previously described by Texier; but many are new and truly remarkable. It has now long been before the world, that disregarding the affinity of names between Tchorum and Tavium, and which the existence of a number of inscriptions and ruins satisfied him must have been once a considerable place, the author identifies Boghaz Keuy, the Pterium of Texier, with Tavium. It is a difficult question, and, we think, far from satisfactorily determined. The bas-reliefs relating to the battle between Cræsus and Cyrus, discovered by our author, rather countenance Texier's opinion; and it is to be remembered that two other cities belonged to Galatia east of Halys, Mithridatium and Dandala, at the latter of which the rival leaders Lucullus and Pompey first met on the peninsula.

Mr. Hamilton, in passing the valley of the Halys, does not notice the circumscribed kingdom of Deiotarus, which was characterised by three royal forts, concerning the site of two of which—Gangra (Gangri) and Blucium, or, as Casaubonus writes it, Blubium, now Eskil-lub—there appears to be little doubt; and as Peium, the third and the treasury, was in the same neighbourhood and a strong castle, it appears very likely to be the same as Kalehjik. We are not quite sure if the mutilated Greek inscription, found at this place by the author, has not reference to this fact.

Our traveller's industry at Angora was rewarded by a considerable addition to the celebrated Augustan monument; his industry in this peculiar line is worthy of all praise, and may save from total destruction many a remnant of antiquity. We must here express, however, our unqualified dissent to the use of the term schismatic, as given by the Roman Catholics to the Armenians of the old national church. If the term is to be applied at all, it should be to the Roman Catholic Armenians, for they are the dissenters from the national church.

Texier had anticipated our author in the discovery of Pessinus; but his researches completely establish the identity, and assist much in clearing up the difficulties in Livy's account of the march of Manlius. It is curious, however, that Plutarch relates that Cato the younger walked in one day from Pessinus to Ancyra! We may remark here, that the Tchander branch of the Sangarius receives considerable affluents from the S.W., that flow past Seyid el Ghazi and Bardak Chili, and which, with the branches from Beiad and the Enir Tagh, beyond Kergan Kaleh, constitute the remote southerly sources of the Sangarius. Other branches, however, no doubt remain to be found at Abrostola, Toloscono, and perhaps Bagrum. The identification of the ruins of Kergan Kaleh with Amorium, so celebrated in the pages of Gibbon, is a great point in the comparative geography of this part of Asia Minor; and if the author is correct, the sites of Pegella, Congusso, and Petra would fall, as stated by another traveller, the first at or near Kara Teppah, the second at the ruins of Tusun Uyk, and the third at Uyk Bowat, and not at Sultan Khan, as stated in a first report, when the circuitous character of the road round Iskil was not taken into consideration. Having done enough for one week, we shall continue our labours in the next *Gazette*; only remarking, that, having in the first place confined ourselves to the dry but important points of geographical and classical discussion, our ensuing review will refer to features of a more popular character.

*The Vision and the Creed of Piers Ploughman.* Edited, with Notes and a Glossary, by T. Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 629. Pickering.

THIS classical and elegant edition of one of the most interesting and intrinsically valuable monuments of the middle ages merits greater attention and a more particular examination than we shall be able to afford it in the crowded columns of our journal, it being, in point of fact, the first critical edition of *Piers Ploughman* yet presented to the English reader; and one which cannot fail to prove an acquisition to all who are interested in the history of the people of England during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—a period perhaps unequalled in the importance of the events which it produced. We shall endeavour to give a little history of this singular performance in as few words as possible, for the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with it.

The poem of *Piers Ploughman* was written in the fourteenth century, by a monk named Langland, and is a powerful satire against the oppressive injustice of the great and the vices of their idle retainers, the corruptions of the clergy, and the dishonesty which too frequently characterised the dealings of merchants and traders,—all set forth allegorically by the unsophisticated heart of an ancient English ploughman, characterised by our author as the dwelling of virtue and truth. According to Langland, it was the ploughman, and not the pope with his proud hierarchy, who represented on earth the Saviour who had descended into this world as the son of the carpenter, who had passed a life of humility, who had wandered on foot or ridden on an ass. "While God wandered on earth," says a song of the fourteenth century, in Mr. Wright's *Political Songs*, p. 240, "what was the reason that he would not ride?" The answer forcibly expresses the popular sentiment of the age: "Because he would not have a retinue of greedy attendants by his side, in the shape of grooms and servants, to insult and oppress the peasantry."

Thus we see that the spirit of radicalism is not confined to the present century. The oppressions of the higher classes, after their triumph at the battle of Evesham, perhaps in a great measure increased by a delegation of too much power to their dependents over the common people, must have been grievously felt; but, too weak for a second contest, they expended their feelings of indignation partly by popular satire, which then took the place which the all-powerful press has since occupied. Yet the people were not chartists—they wished to believe that their king was always their friend, when not actuated by the counsels of his "evil advisers;" and even several of the most popular barons stood forward as the champions of popular liberty, and many of the monks quitted their monasteries to advocate the cause of reformation.

*Piers Ploughman* commences very prettily. It is a succession of dreams rather than one simple vision. The ploughman, weary of the world, falls asleep beside a stream amid the beautiful scenery of the Malvern Hills. In his vision, the people of the world are represented to him by a vast multitude assembled in a fair meadow: on one side stands the tower of Truth, elevated on a mountain, the right aim of man's pilgrimage; while on the other side is the dungeon of Care, the dwelling-place of wrong. In the first sections of the poem are represented the origin of society, the foundation and dignity of kingly power, and the separation of society into different classes and orders. In the midst of his

astonishment at what he sees, a fair lady, the personification of "holy church," approaches, to instruct the dreamer. She explains to him the meaning of the different objects which had presented themselves to his view, and shews by exhortations and examples the merit of contentment and moderation, the danger of disobedience, exemplified in the story of Lucifer's fall, and the efficacy of love and charity. All this is poetically described, in a truly elegant manner, considering the period of the poem, as the following extract will be sufficient to shew—

"In a somer soun, right as I stode  
Whan softe was the soone, I shoop me into shroudes  
As I a sheep were, and I shoope a shroude  
In habite as in heremite, I shoope a shroude  
Unholy of werkes, and I shoope a shroude  
Wente wide in this world, I shoope a shroude  
Wondres to here; I shoope a shroude  
Ac on a May mornynge, I shoope a shroude  
On Malverne hille, I shoope a shroude  
Me ofel a ferly, I shoope a shroude  
Of fairye me thoughte, I shoope a shroude  
I was wery for-wandred, I shoope a shroude  
And wente me to reeste, I shoope a shroude  
Under a brood banyke, I shoope a shroude  
By a bourne syde; I shoope a shroude  
And as I lay and leude, I shoope a shroude  
And loked on the watres, I shoope a shroude  
I slombred into a slepyng, I shoope a shroude  
It sweyed so muryr, I shoope a shroude

It will be observed that Mr. Wright has divided his lines in a new manner, in accordance with the alliterative verse, which was revived about the time the poem was written. A question has arisen among modern scholars as to the propriety of printing the alliterative couplet in two short lines instead of one long one; but the mode in which the dot is used in the MSS. seems almost to decide the question in favour of the short lines; and we think Mr. Wright is correct in this innovation, or rather restoration, to the Anglo-Saxon style.

There is an excellent and copious glossary, with grammatical references; thus rendering the work one of the best text-books for the study of the language that could possibly be afforded to the student. To the uninitiated this glossary will prove a valuable acquisition; and we cordially recommend preface, text, notes, glossary, and all, as fulfilling every expectation we had formed on the announcement of an edition of *Piers Ploughman* by one of the most accomplished and distinguished antiquaries of the day; and those who unite a love for a book "prettily got up" to their admiration of a good text, will thank the publisher for the taste and judgment he has shewn in its typographical arrangement. This book is peculiarly valuable at the present time, on account of its importance in connexion with the early history of the Reformation in England.

#### F. COOPER'S JACK O'LANTERN.

[Second Notice.]

In our last we merely announced the appearance of this new sea-novel by Mr. Cooper, and noticed the character of its first volume, which was all we could find time to read previous to our own issue from the press. We have, therefore, to report progress to the end. The French privateer captain, Raoul Yvard, is a brave dashing fellow, and a splendid sailor in the handling of his little craft; and Ishuel Bolt, from the granite state of America, his second in command, is one of the author's best drawn and most original characters. Both bear a deadly hatred to the English—the former from having been a prisoner at Dartmoor, and the latter from having been a prisoner and a punished man on board the *Proserpine* frigate.

which is the vessel chasing them about through these three volumes. These chases, manœuvres, and hair-breadth 'scapes, occupy much of the descriptions, and may be interesting to naval readers; though we confess to understanding no more of them than their results, and having faith in the writer that things were cleverly done by either party. Yvard's love for Ghita, a Neapolitan maiden of beauty, purity, and excellence, painted up to the full colouring of a heroine, forms the leading chain of his adventures; and brings on the catastrophe. Their discussions on religious topics,—Yvard being of the revolutionary French school of atheism, and Ghita a sincere Roman Catholic,—are not much to our mind; and produce no good effect, except, perhaps, preventing a union, which, under such circumstances, must have been an unhappy one. But Ghita is also, through an illegitimate father, the grand-daughter of the Prince Caraccioli, executed in the Bay of Naples; which event makes a striking figure in the novel, and occupies, with its adjuncts, nearly a whole volume. Mr. Cooper rather caricatures the immortal Nelson in minor features; and contrasts Lady Hamilton and her supposed influence very unfavourably with the character of the immaculate Ghita. His views of these matters, we need hardly say, are the foreign, not the English views of them, or, at least, of a small section of the English public. Captain Cuffe, of the *Proserpine*, is drawn, however, with honourable attributes of a British officer; and others are sketched without any marked degree of national prejudice. Of this we shall endeavour to quote an example, though it is difficult to do so without going into far greater length than would suit us,—it is part of an interview between Captain Cuffe and a master's-mate named Clinch, who had been sent ashore to observe and telegraph his commander: if he caught sight of the Jack O'Lantern.

"Clinch, we are told, was "a shrewd practical master's-mate, who knew every thing about his profession which properly came within his line, and knew little else. But for a habit of drinking, he would long since have been a lieutenant, being in truth an older sailor than Winchester; but satisfied of his own inferiority, and coming from a class in life in which preferment was viewed as a God-send, rather than as a right, he had long settled down into the belief that he was to live and die in his present station, thereby losing most of the desire to rise." The colloquy then proceeds:—  
"Where did you pass the night, Clinch?" demanded the captain, after they had discussed the probabilities of the lugger's escape. "Not on the heights, under the canopy of heaven?" "On the heights, and under the great canopy that has covered us both so often, Captain Cuffe; but with a good Neapolitan mud-roof between it and my head. As soon as it was dark, and I saw that the ship was off, I found a village named St. Agata, which stands on the heights, just abeam of those rocks they call the Sirens, and there we were well berthed until morning."  
"You are lucky in bringing back all the boat's crew, Clinch." "You know it's low-water with us as to men, just now; and our fellows are not all to be trusted ashore, in a country which is full of stone walls, good wine, and pretty girls." "I always take a set of regular steady-ones with me, Captain Cuffe; I haven't lost a man from a boat these five years." "You must have some secret, then, worth knowing; for even the admirals sometimes lose their barge-men. I dare say, now, yours are all married chaps, who hold on to their wives, as so many sheet-anchors;

they say that is often a good expedient." "Not at all, sir. I did try that, till I found that half the fellows would run to get rid of their wives. The Portsmouth and Plymouth marriages don't always bring large estates with them, sir, and the bridegrooms like to cut adrift at the end of the honey-moon. Don't you remember when we were in the *Blenheim* together, sir, we lost eleven of the launch's crew at one time; and nine of them turned out to be vagabonds, sir, who deserted their weeping wives and suffering families at home!" "Now you mention it, I do remember something of the sort; draw a chair, Clinch, and take a glass of grog. Tim, put a bottle of Jamaica before Mr. Clinch. I have heard it said that you are married yourself, my gallant master's-mate?" "Lord! Captain Cuffe, that's one of the young gentlemen's stories! If a body believed all they say, the Christian religion would soon get athwart-hawse, and mankind be all adrift in their morals," answered Clinch, smacking his lips after a very grateful draught. "We've a regular set of high-flyers aboard this ship at this blessed minute, Captain Cuffe, sir, and Mr. Winchester has his hands full of them! I often wonder at his patience, sir." "We were young once ourselves, Clinch, and ought to be indulgent to the follies of youth. But, what sort of a berth did you find last night upon the rocks yonder?" "Why, sir, as good as one can expect out of Old England. I fell in with an elderly woman, calling herself Giuntotardi—which is regular-built Italian, isn't it, sir?" "That it is; but you speak the language I believe, Clinch?" "Why, sir, I've been drifting about the world so long, that I speak a little of every thing, finding it convenient when I stand in need of victuals and drink. The old lady on the hill and I overhauled a famous yarn between us, sir. It seems that she has a niece and a brother at Naples, who ought to have been back the night before last; and she was in lots of tribulation about them, wanting to know if our ship had seen any thing of the rovers?" "By George! Clinch, you were on soundings, there, had you not known it! Our prisoner has been in that part of the world, and we might get some clue to his manœuvres by questioning the old woman closely. I hope you parted good friends?" "The best in the world, Captain Cuffe. No one that feeds and lodges me well, need dread me as an enemy." "I'll warrant it! That's the reason you are so loyal, Clinch." The hard, red face of the master's-mate worked a little, and though he could not well look all sorts of colours, he looked all ways but in his captain's eye. It was now ten years since he ought to have been a lieutenant, having once actually outranked Cuffe, in the way of date of service at least; and his conscience told him two things quite distinctly; first, the fact of his long and weary probation; and second, that it was, in a great degree, his own fault. "I love his Majesty, sir," Clinch observed, after giving a gulp, "and I never lay any thing which goes hard with myself to his account. Still, memory will be memory; and spite of all I can do, sir, I sometimes remember what I *might* have been, as well as what I *am*. If his Majesty *does* feed me, it is with the spoon of a master's-mate; and if he *does* lodge me, it is in the cockpit." "I have been your shipmate often, and for years at a time," answered Cuffe good-naturedly, though a little in the manner of a superior; "and no one knows your history better. It is not your friends who have failed you at need, so much as a certain enemy with whom you will insist on associating, though he harms those most who love him best." "Ay, ay, sir, that can't be denied, Captain Cuffe, yet it's a

hard life that passes altogether without hope." This was uttered with an expression of melancholy which said more for Clinch's character than Cuffe had witnessed in the man for years, and it revived many early impressions in his favour. Clinch and he had once been messmates even; and though years of a decided disparity in rank had since interposed their barrier of etiquette and feeling, Cuffe never could entirely forget the circumstance. "It is hard indeed to live, as you say, without hope," returned the captain; "but hope *ought* to be the last thing to die. You should make one more rally, Clinch, before you throw up in despair." "It's not so much for myself, Captain Cuffe, that I mind it, as for some that live ashore. My father was as reputable a tradesman as there was in Plymouth, and when he got me on the quarter-deck he thought he was about to make a gentleman of me, instead of leaving me to pass a life in a situation which may be said to be even beneath what his own was." "Now you undervalue your station, Clinch. The berth of a master's-mate, in one of his Majesty's finest frigates, is something to be proud of; I was once a master's-mate—nay, Nelson has doubtless filled the same station. For that matter, one of his Majesty's own sons may have gone through the rank." "Ay, gone *through* it, as you say, sir," returned Clinch, with a husky voice. "It does well enough for them that go *through* it, but it's death to them that *stick*. It's a feather in a midshipman's cap to be rated a mate; but it's no honour to be a mate at my time of life, Captain Cuffe." "What is your age, Clinch?" "You are not much my senior." "Your senior, sir!—The difference in our years is not as great as in our rank, certainly, though I never shall see thirty-two again. But it's not so much that, after all, as the thoughts of my poor mother, who set her heart on seeing me with his Majesty's commission in my pocket; and of another, who set her heart on one that I'm afraid was never worthy her affection." "This is new to me, Clinch," returned the captain, with interest. "One so seldom thinks of a master's-mate marrying, that the idea of your being in that way has never crossed my mind, except in the manner of a joke." "Master's-mates have married, Captain Cuffe, and they have ended in being very miserable. But Jane, as well as myself, has made up her mind to live single, unless we can see brighter prospects before us than what my present hopes afford." "Is it quite right, Jack, to keep a poor young woman towing along in this uncertainty during the period of life when her chances for making a good connexion are the best?" Clinch stared at his commander, until his eyes filled with tears. The glass had not touched his lips since the conversation took its present direction; and the usual, hard, settled character of his face was becoming expressive, once more, with human emotions. "It's not my fault, Captain Cuffe," he answered, in a low voice; "it's now quite six years since I insisted on her giving me up, but she wouldn't hear of the thing. A very respectable attorney wished to have her, and I even prayed her to accept his offer; and the only unkind glance I ever got from her eye was when she heard me make a request which, she told me, sounded impiously, almost, to her ears. She would be a sailor's wife, or die a maid." "The girl has, unfortunately, got some romantic notions concerning the profession, Clinch, and they are ever the hardest to be convinced of what is for their own good." "Jane Weston!—Not she, sir; there is not so much romance about her as in the fly-leaves of a prayer-book. She is all heart, poor Jane!

and how I came to get such a hold of it, Capt. Cuffe, is a great mystery to myself. I certainly do not deserve half her affection, and I now begin to despair of ever being able to repay her for it.' Clinch was still a handsome man, though exposure and his habits had made some inroads on a countenance which by nature was frank, open, and prepossessing. It now expressed the anguish that occasionally came over his heart, as the helplessness of his situation presented itself fully to his mind. Cuffe's feelings were touched, for he remembered the time when they were messmates, with a future before them which promised no more to the one than to the other, the difference in the chances which birth afforded the captain alone excepted. Clinch was a prime seaman, and as brave as a lion too; qualities which secured to him a degree of respect, that his occasional self-forgetfulness had never entirely forfeited. Some persons thought him the most skilful mariner the Proserpine contained; and perhaps this was true, if the professional skill were confined strictly to the handling of a ship, or to taking care of her on critical occasions. All these circumstances induced Cuffe to enter more closely into the master-mate's present distress than he might otherwise have done. Instead of shoving the bottle to him, however, as if conscious how much disappointed hope had already driven the other to its indiscreet use, he pushed it gently aside, and taking his old messmate's hand, with a momentary forgetfulness of the difference in rank, he said, in a tone of kindness and confidence which had long been strangers to Clinch's ears, 'Jack, my honest fellow, there is good stuff in you yet, if you will only give it fair play. Make a manly rally, respect yourself for a few months, and something will turn up which will yet give you your Jane, and gladden your old mother's heart.' There are periods in the lives of men when a few kind words, backed by a friendly act or two, might save thousands of human beings from destruction. Such was the crisis in the fate of Clinch. He had almost given up hope, though it did occasionally revive in him whenever he got a cheering letter from the constant Jane, who pertinaciously refused to believe any thing to his prejudice, and religiously abstained from all reproaches. But it is necessary to understand the influence of rank on board a man-of-war, fully to comprehend the effect which was now produced on the master's-mate by the captain's language and manner. Tears streamed out of the eyes of Clinch, and he grasped the hand of his commander, almost convulsively. 'What can I do, sir? Captain Cuffe, what can I do?' he exclaimed. 'My duty is never neglected; but there are moments of despair when I find the burthen too hard to be borne, without calling upon the bottle for support.' 'Whenever a man drinks with such a motive, Clinch, I would advise him to abstain altogether. He cannot trust himself; and that which he terms his friend is, in truth, his direst enemy. Refuse your rations, even; determine to be free. One week, nay, one day, may give a strength which will enable you to conquer, by leaving your reason unimpaired. Absence from the ship has accidentally befriended you, for the little you have taken here has not been sufficient to do any harm. We are now engaged on a most interesting duty, and I will throw service into your way which may be of importance to you. Get your name once fairly in a despatch, and your commission is safe. Nelson loves to prefer old tars; and nothing would make him happier than to be able to

serve you. Put it in my power to ask it of him, and I'll answer for the result.'

Supposing our readers interested in Clinch and Jane, we are happy to say that, at the end of vol. iii., he has won his lieutenant's commission. And now, with one short notice more, we have done following the Jack O'Lantern. At page 288 we read a commentary:—"As a matter of course, those concerned in the capture, and who survived the affair, reaped some advantages from their success. England seldom fails in the duty of conferring rewards, more especially in her marine. When Cook returned from his renowned voyages, it was not to meet with persecution and neglect, but credit and justice." Which is as much as to say that such is not the case in the United States, where Mr. Cooper has not been treated according to his estimate of his deserts. A paragraph in another page of this *Gazette*, relative to the widow of Commodore Decatur, seems to bear him out strongly as regards the general charge.

#### ST. JOHN'S GREECE.

[Second Notice.]

In pursuing our observations on this work, we need not point out the impossibility of our giving even an analysis of its many detailed views of Grecian institutions and manners: if we did, every chapter would require all the space we could afford in a corresponding *Gazette*. We must, therefore, go through in the way of hop, skip, and jump; though we do not see that pastime enumerated among those of the Greeks which are treated of in the pages following our previous notice. In describing their toys, sports, gymnastic exercises, &c., our author gets a little facetious now and then, which we do not dislike on such subjects, even allowing it to be beneath the dignity of graver history. We quote a few passages to shew how Mr. St. John continues his lucubrations on these matters.

'The Muinda was our 'Blindman's-buff,' 'Blind Hob,' 'Hobble 'em-blind,' and 'Hoodman-blind,' in which, as with us, a boy moved about with his eyes bandaged, spreading forth his hands, and crying 'Beware!' If he caught any of those who were skipping around him, the captive was compelled to enact the blindman in his stead. Another form of the game was for the seers to hide, and the blind man to grope round till he found them; the whole probably being a rude representation of Polyphemos in his cave searching for the Greeks who had blinded him. A third form was for the bystanders to strike or touch the blindfolded boy, until he could declare who had touched him, when the person indicated took his place. To this the Roman soldiers alluded when they blindfolded our Saviour and smote him, and cried, 'Prophecy who struck thee.' In the Kollabismos, the Capifollet of the French, one person covered his eyes with his own hands; the other then gave him a gentle blow: and the point was for the blindfolded man to guess with which hand he had been stricken. The Χαλκή Μύια, or Brazen Fly, was a variety of Blindman's-buff; in which a boy, having his eyes bound with a fillet, went groping round, calling out, 'I am seeking the brazen fly.' His companions replied, 'You may seek, but you will not find it;' at the same time striking him with cords made of the inner bark of the papyrus: and thus they proceeded, till one of them was taken. Apodidraskinda ('hide and seek,' or 'whoop and holloa!') was played much as it is now.

Another game, peculiar to girls, was the Cheli Ghelone, or 'the tortoise,' of which I remem-

ber no representative among English pastimes. It somewhat resembled the Chytrinda of the boys. For one girl sat on the ground, and was called the tortoise; while her companions, running round, inquired, 'Tor-tortoise, what art thou doing there in the middle?' 'Spinning wool,' replied she, 'the thread of the Milesian woof.' 'And how,' continued they, 'was thy son engaged when he perished?' 'He sprang from his white steeds into the sea.' If this was, as the language would intimate, a Dorian play, I should consider it a practical satire on the habits of the other Hellenic women, who remained like tortoises at home, carding and spinning, while their sons engaged in the exercises of the palestra or the stadium. Possibly, also, originally the name may have had some connexion with καλλιχέλωνος 'beautiful tortoise,' the figure of this animal having been impressed on the money of the Peloponnesians; in fact, in a fragment of the Helots of Eupolis, we find the obolos distinguished by the epithet of καλλιχέλωνος. The Kynitinda was so called from the verb κύνειν, to kiss, as appears from Crates in his 'Games,'—a play in which the poet contrived to introduce an account of this and nearly all the other juvenile pastimes.

The form of the sport being little known, the learned have sometimes confounded it with a kind of salute called the chytra in antiquity, and the 'Florentine Kiss' in modern Italy, in which the person kissing took the other by the ears. Giraldi says he remembers, when a boy, that his father and other friends, when kissing him, used sometimes to take hold of both his ears, which they called giving a 'Florentine kiss.' He afterwards was surprised to find that this was a most ancient practice, commemorated both by the Greek and Latin authors. It obtained its name, as he conjectures, from the earthen vessel called chytra, which had two handles usually laid hold of by persons drinking out of it, as is still the practice with similar utensils in Spain. This writer mentions a present sent from the peninsula to Leo X., consisting of a great number of chytræ of red pottery, if we may so call them, of which he himself obtained one. Crates, as Hemsterhuis ingeniously supposes, introduced a wanton woman playing at this game among the youths, in order that she might enjoy the kisses of the handsome. The Epotrakismos was what English boys call 'ducks and drakes,' and sometimes, among our ancestors at least, 'A duck and a drake, and a white penny cake,' and was played with oyster-shells.

The Astragalismos, which by the Romans was denominated Talorum or Taxillorum ludus (by Hyde, through the Greek πάσχαλος, derived from the Hebræo-Punic Assila), by the Arabs Ka'b or Shezn, by the Persians Shesh-buzhul bâzi, by the Turks Depshelim (played in their country both by girls and boys), by the French Garignon or Osselets, in English 'Cockall.' In the game of astragals the Persians, as is implied in the name given above, often use six bones, while the Greeks employed only four, which were thrown either on a table or on the floor. According to Lucian, the huckle-bones were sometimes those of the African gazelle. The several sides of the astragal or huckle-bone had their character expressed by numbers, and obtained separate names, which determined the value of the throw. Thus, the side shewing the Monas was called the Dog, the opposite side Chias, and the throw Chios. In cockall, as in dice, there are neither twos nor fives. The highest number, six, was called the Coan (συνοικίος or ἐξίτης); the Dog, or one, was called the Chian or dog-chance; to which



the old proverb alluded *Kōos prōs χῖον*, six to one. To have the Dog turn up was to lose: hence, perhaps, the phrase, 'going to the dogs'; that is, playing a losing game. The throw of eight was denominated *Stesichoros*, because the poet's tomb at Himera consisted of a perfect octagon. Among the forty who succeeded to the thirty at Athens, Euripides was one; and hence, if the throw of the astragals amounted to forty points, they bestowed upon it the name of Euripides. All animals in which the astragal is found have it in the hough or pastern of the hind-legs. The *τὸ πρᾶν*, the gibbous side or blank, because it counts for nothing; the *τὸ κῶλον*, the hollow side or 'put in'; the *χῶα*, the tortuous side, 'cockall,' or 'take all,' so called because it wins the stake; the smooth side *τὸ χῆα*, 'take half,' because the money put in it wins half. Among the Greeks and Romans the *put* in was called *trias*, the blank *tetras*, the half-monas and the cockall *hexas*. By the Arabs they are denominated the thief, the lamb, the weezer, and the sultan; by the Turks the robber, the ploughman, the kihaya, or the dog, and the bey; by the Persians the robber, the rustic, the weezer, and the schah; by the Armenians the thief, the ploughman, the steward, and the lord. The number of casts among the Greeks, according to Eustathius, amounted to thirty-five. Pliny speaks of a work of Polycletos representing naked boys playing at this game; and the reader will probably remember the mutilated group in the British Museum, in which a boy, having evidently been beaten at astragals, is biting in revenge the leg of his conqueror."

Turning from children's sports, which he has brought such funds of information to illustrate, the author takes up the more important subject of elementary instruction, and discusses it with like ability and research. That Mainzer has produced nothing new "under the Sun" (the god of music) is settled by the following:—

"The importance of music in the education of the Greeks is generally understood. It was employed to effect several purposes. First, to soothe and mollify the fierceness of the national character, and prepare the way for the lessons of the poets, which, delivered amid the sounding of melodious strings, when the soul was rapt and elevated by harmony, by the excitement of numbers, by the magic of the sweetest associations, took a firm hold upon the mind, and generally retained it during life. Secondly, it enabled the citizens gracefully to perform their part in the amusements of social life, every person being in his turn called upon at entertainments to sing or play upon the lyre. Thirdly, it was necessary to enable them to join in the sacred choruses, rendered frequent by the piety of the state, and for the due performance in old age of many offices of religion, the sacerdotal character belonging more or less to all the citizens of Athens. Fourthly, as much of the learning of a Greek was martial, and designed to fit him for defending his country, he required some knowledge of music that on the field of battle his voice might harmoniously mingle with those of his countrymen, in chanting those stirring, impetuous, and terrible melodies, called *psalms*, which preceded the first shock of fight. For some or all of these reasons the science of music began to be cultivated, among the Hellenes, at a period almost beyond the reach even of tradition. The bards, whom we behold wandering on the remotest edge of the fabulous horizon, have invariably harps or lyres in their hands; and the greatest of the heroes of poetry, the very

acme of epic excellence, is represented delighting in the performance of music, and chanting on the shores of the Hellespont the deeds of former warriors. In those ages the music of the whole nation possessed evidently a grave and lofty character; but as that of the Ionians became afterwards modified by the influence of a softer climate and imitation of the Asiatic, while the Dorian measure remained nearly unchanged, the latter is supposed to have possessed originally the superiority over the former, which in reality it did not. In process of time, however, the existence of three distinct measures was recognised,—the Dorian, the *Æolian*, and the *Ionian*: the first was grave, masculine, full of energy, and, though somewhat monotonous, peculiarly adapted to inspire martial ardour; the last, distinguished by a totally different character, rich, varied, flexible, breathing softness and pleasure, adorning the hour of peace, and murmuring plaintively through the groves and temples of Aphrodite, Apollo, and the Muses; while the second, which was fiery, with a mixture of gaiety, formed the intermediate step between the two measures, partaking something of the character of each. The *Hypermixolydian* and *Hyperphrygian*, at one time cultivated among the Ionians, were comparatively recent inventions. The *Phrygian* measure, distinguished for its exciting and enthusiastic character, was much employed upon the stage, on which account Agias the poet used to say, that the *styx* burned on the altar in the orchestra had a *Phrygian* smell, because its odours recalled the wild *Phrygian* measures there heard. The national instrument of the *Phrygians* was the flute; and it is worthy of remark, that up to a very late period flute-players at Athens were usually distinguished by *Phrygian* names. *Olympos*, the greatest musician known to the Greeks, was probably himself a native of *Phrygia*, since he is said to have been a pupil of *Marsyas*. In fact, the barbarians of antiquity appear, though in a somewhat different way, to have made as much use of music as the Greeks themselves. They chanted the songs of their bards in going to battle, sang funeral dirges at tombs, and even caused their ambassadors, when proceeding on a mission to foreign states, to be accompanied by music. No people, however, appear to have carried their love for music to so preposterous a length as the *Tyrrhenians*, who caused their slaves to be flogged to the sound of the flute. The music of the flute was supposed to be peculiarly delightful to the gods, so that those who died while its sounds were on their ears were permitted to taste of the gifts of *Aphrodite* in *Hades*, as *Philetaeros* expresses it in his *Flute-lover*:

'O Zeus! how glorious 'tis to die while piercing flutes are near,  
Pouring their stirring melodies into the faltering ear!  
On these alone doth Eros smile, within those realms of night,  
Where vulgar ghosts in shivering bands, all strangers to delight,  
In leaky tub, from Styx's flood, the icy waters bear,  
Condemned, for woman's lovely voice, its moaning sounds to hear.'

The teachers of music were divided into two classes: the *Cithariste*, who simply played on the instrument, and the *Citharædi* who accompanied themselves on the *cithara* with a song. Of these, the humble and poorer taught in the corners of the streets, while the abler and more fortunate opened schools of music, or gave their lessons in the private dwellings of the great."

With this, for the present, we must rest contented; and, indeed, the succeeding chapters on hunting and fowling, on the philosophers and sophists, on the different modes of educa-

tion prescribed by the Spartans, Cretans, Arcadians, &c., must all be left, untouched, to the readers of a work which is so decidedly composed for the gratification of the popular thirst for instructive and entertaining knowledge.

*The Evolution of Light from the living Human Subject.* By Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., M.R.I.A., &c. Pp. 59. Dublin, Curry and Co.

We have read this pamphlet with very great interest: it contains, what we do not every day meet with, some new and curious details. There is, however, but a small portion occupied by the real subject of the memoir, or that which is recorded in the title-page; the bulk is filled up with details of luminosity in all the kingdoms of nature,—a subject which has long attracted the attention of naturalists; and the researches of Dr. Macartney and Sir Joseph Banks are in the possession of every tyro in this study. On the other hand, the researches of the French naturalists, in the voyages of circumnavigation, are neglected here and elsewhere. There is the record, however, in this department of the subject, of a very remarkable evolution of light from a bog, seen by Dr. M. L. Lynch in the county of Galway.

The cases of evolution of light from the human body are not numerous, but are very striking, and quite satisfactorily authenticated. We shall extract a case. "It was ten days previous to L. A.'s death, that I first observed a very extraordinary light, which seemed darting about the face, and illuminating all around her head, flashing very much like an aurora-borealis. She was in a deep decline, and had that day been seized with suffocation, which teased her much for an hour, and made her so nervous, that she would not suffer me to leave her for a moment, that I might raise her up quickly in case of a return of this painful sensation. After she settled for the night, I lay down beside her; and it was then this luminous appearance suddenly commenced. Her maid was sitting up beside the bed, and I whispered to her to shade the light, as it would awaken Louisa. She told me the light was perfectly shaded. I then said, 'What can this light be which is flashing on Miss Louisa's face?' The maid looked very mysterious, and informed me she had seen that light before, and it was from no candle. I then inquired when she had seen it; she said that morning, and it had dazzled her eyes; but she said nothing about it, as ladies always considered servants superstitious. However, after watching it myself half-an-hour, I got up, and saw that the candle was in a position from which this peculiar light could not have come, nor, indeed, was it like that sort of light; it was more silvery, like the reflection of moonlight on water. I watched it more than an hour, when it disappeared. It gave the face the look of being painted white and highly glazed; but it danced about, and had a very extraordinary effect. Three nights after, the maid being ill, I sat up all night, and again I saw this luminous appearance, when there was no candle nor moon, nor, in fact, any visible means of producing it. Her sister came into the room, and saw it also. The evening before L. A. died, I saw the light again, but it was fainter, and lasted but about twenty minutes. The state of the body of the patient was that of extreme exhaustion. For two months she had never sat up in the bed. Many of her symptoms varied much from those of other sufferers in pulmonary complaints whom I had seen, but the general outline was the same. Her breath had a very peculiar smell, which

made me suppose there might be some decomposition going forward.

Sir Henry Marsh then details two more cases of a similar nature, and another in which the luminosity originated in a cancer; and he concludes that these remarkable phenomena bear the closest analogy to the phosphorescence generated in organic bodies at the period of incipient decomposition; for such is observed in fish and other organic bodies no longer after putrefaction has taken place; and we perfectly agree with Sir Henry in his conclusions, except on the subject of the nature of the light, in which we are not so certain. Sir Henry thinks it "incapable" that all cases of this kind may ultimately be referred to one common head—viz. chemical actions in peculiar conditions, evolving light through the instrumentality of electrical phenomena; but we are much more inclined to seek for an explanation in the evolution of a form of phosphorus, either an oxide or an hyduret; not yet examined by chemists, but the components of which, it is well known, exist in the human body. The light evolved by the human body and other organic substances can be rubbed off with the hand, which would not be the case were it electrical. A combustible gas is evolved in the human body in case of spontaneous combustion. When Magendie injected the artery of a dog with a solution of phosphorus (a most cruel experiment, which we hardly like to quote), a luminous vapour issued from the nostrils before the syringe was quite emptied; and this extraordinary spectacle continued until the death of the dog, which occurred in about five minutes. And, lastly, in the case related by Mr. Bally, and quoted in the pamphlet before us, a man died in the Hotel Dieu, under that physician's care, the whole surface of whose body was studded with vesicles filled with gas, which was set on fire by the flame of a candle. These were evidently not electrical cases, nor even the gas phosphuretted hydrogen, which burns on contact with air; but either an unstudied gaseous form of phosphorus, or a carburet of hydrogen.

Sir Henry mentions a case of phosphorescent electricity, which, if it bears the test of experiment, is certainly very remarkable. It consists in putting muriate of barytes (chloride of barium) upon a plate in a dark cellar, and placing the hand beneath it, when, as soon as the warmth of the hand has penetrated the plate, the form of the hand is exhibited in phosphoric delineations on the upper surface of the plate.

*The Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture.* By the Rev. Henry Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London. 8vo, pp. 627. Longman and Co.

Of this important work it is utterly out of the power of a journal like ours to give any thing like an adequate review, or even notice. Professor Moseley stands justly among the highest names in British science; and in the highest branches of mathematics there are few who can approach his standard. In this volume he has applied all his talent and knowledge practically to engineering and architecture; and the great operations of mechanics in our day have received here invaluable aid from his pen. In the first part (as the preface states) the professor has treated of statics in so far as they apply to the theories of machines and of their construction; in the second, of dynamics, and especially of the union of continued pressure and continued motion; in the third, of subjects new

to science as regards the working of machines, screws, wheels, cranks, &c. &c. in the fourth, of the theory of the stability of structures, walls, piers, arches, &c.; and lastly, of the strength of materials. All these matters are discussed from the foundation, and their properties, powers, and qualities demonstrated by formulae, which develop the uses and effects of every mechanical principle in a manner most honourable to the author.

*The Naval Club; or, Reminiscences of Service.* By M. H. Barker, Esq. (the Old Sailor). 3 vols. H. Colburn.

Our sea-quarter of this week is so pre-occupied by the *Jack of Lantern*, that we can only give a hail of hearty welcome to our old friend, the Old Sailor; whose yarns, as far as we have read them, are excellent, and the introduction the very essence of nautical writing.

*A full and complete Guide, historical and descriptive, to the Temple Church.* 8vo, pp. 48. Longman and Co.

This Guide (justly described as "full and complete") is extracted from Mr. Addison's history of the Temple Church, briefly mentioned in our last No., preparatory to the opening of this interesting edifice. It is quite sufficient for the information of all who visit the restored church; and those who wish to have the antiquarian and historical facts connected with it more in detail, may refer to the author's larger and consequently more satisfactory work, which contains a great deal of curious matter.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

*Cork Meeting to prepare for its reception.*—A large and most influential meeting, we learn from the *Cork Examiner*, Nov. 16, of the gentry of the city and county, took place, on the preceding day, at one o'clock, in the ball-room of the imperial hotel, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for the reception of the British Association of Science on the occasion of their proposed visit to Cork. At the hour appointed for the room presented a crowded appearance; and, on the motion of the Very Rev. Dean Newman, the Earl of Bandon was called to the chair; and the names of other noblemen, &c., are enumerated as being present. The secretary, Mr. Kelcher, then read letters of apology from Sir Thomas Deane and the Earl of Carbery, regretting their inability to attend; and also stated, that he had received a similar letter from Major-General Sir Octavius Carey. All these promise the warmest exertions for the brilliant success of the meeting. William Clear, Esq., of Cork, was nominated as a fourth local secretary, the others being Mr. Kelcher, Dr. C. Taylor, and Prof. Stevely. A local committee was also appointed.

The mayor, after some preliminary remarks, moved the first resolution, which commenced by expressing a desire that all exertions should be made for the reception of the British Association to this country, who came here for the purpose of advancing a love of science amongst all classes of the community. He hoped, therefore, their reception would not be a cold one; but that they would be received with that distinction which their visit called for. Mr. J. Roche seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, and carried with acclamation.

Lord Bernard felt great pleasure at coming forward to propose the second resolution. The great meeting of the Agricultural Association, lately held in this city, not only produced incalculable benefits to the country at large, but

also brought a large concourse of people to the city, and elicited a friendly feeling, which he hoped would long continue, in the bosoms of those strangers towards the country, which would in the end be of great service. When he considered the intelligence which existed amongst the inhabitants of this country; when he considered the powers which they possessed; when he considered those youths who distinguished themselves in the arts, he could not but believe that, if they had the opportunity, they would be no less distinguished, and would gain high honours, in any other branches of science. It would be of incalculable benefit to have such meetings as that contemplated by the resolution. It would bring foreigners of distinction to this country, who were well acquainted with every branch of science, besides those distinguished for their scientific capabilities in England; and therefore he could not but conclude it would be of incalculable benefit to the country to have frequent meetings of that description. He would not detain them by any further remarks, as the meeting was more one of business than any thing else; and he would therefore conclude by proposing the resolution. Horace Townsend, D.L., seconded this resolution, which was carried like the first.

The third was proposed by Mr. Fagan, in a speech of considerable length, in which he took a wide view of the effects of scientific culture, and of the great benefits derived from the meetings of the Association during the last three years. This was appropriately seconded by Mr. Clear, and carried, with votes for other necessary preparatory measures, proposed by Mr. R. Delacour Beamish, Dr. Bullen, Gen. Austen, Captain Irvine, Mr. C. Beamish, Alderman N. Murphy, Sir James Fitzcain, Mr. G. S. Barry, Dr. Barter, Mr. R. Dowden, Mr. Sarshfield, Mr. D. Leahy Arthur, Dr. Hardy, Alderman D. Murphy, the Ven. Archdeacon of Cork, and Col. Burke.

[The spirited manner in which we thus see the nobility and gentry of Cork have entered on these preparations augurs well for the ensuing meeting; which promises, in every respect, to be hailed with true Irish warmth and hospitality; which, we trust, will be repaid in national services to the sciences, and especially to agriculture, on which the recent assemblage has fixed every expectation.—*Ed. L. G.*]

### ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 15.—Specimens of *Acuri galvanici* were laid before the society, accompanied by a note from Mr. Weekes, stating that they were some of the first developed in ferro-cyanuret of potassium. Mr. Lettsom communicated to the society notices—"Of a new and important application of galvanism;" by which Prof. Jacobi applies the galvano-plastic art to the extraction of gold and silver from the ores; the former in compact plates, one of which, weighing three-fourths of a pound, he had presented to the King of Prussia; the latter in a state of greater or less aggregation;—"On the employment of electro-magnetism to the movement of machinery;" in which it is stated that M. Wagner, to whom a reward of 100,000 florins had been promised by the German diet, should he succeed in perfecting his plans, has now reported to the senate of Frankfurt that he has overcome every difficulty, and that his large machine will be completed in the month after the date of his report (July, 1842).—"On M. Perlet's new condenser." This was described some two years ago in *Les Comptes Rendus*. The instrument is one of extreme delicacy.



M. Perlet by its aid demonstrated an electro-motive force between gold and platinum.

A paper—"On the polarity of the voltaic battery" by M. Gassiot, was then read. The author adverts to the fact, that the tension of the water-battery has been stated to be resinous at the end we are apt to term vitreous, and vitreous at the other end. In the commencement of his experiments with a double electroscopie, constructed for the purpose, he was almost inclined to arrive at a similar conclusion, and it was only on pursuing the investigation more closely that he detected the fallacy of the result. He remarked that converse divergences were effected in the excited electroscopie according to the position in which the testing-rod was placed, above or beside the instrument. The latter produced the anomalous effects, which, on reflection, were evidently false, and due to the disturbance in the instrument by the position of an excited rod causing a divergence equal to the difference between, rather than the sum of, the forces of the battery and testing instrument. But when the instrument was applied above, such was not the case. These operations were well illustrated by diagrams. In conclusion, M. Gassiot suggests, that so long as we apply the terms *positive* and *negative* to the electrical machine, we should not object to continue such terms to the battery; for he has demonstrated that the tension of the two is exactly in the same order. The secretary then read the remainder of the translation of M. Becquerel's paper "On the electro-chemical properties of gold." Mr. Weekes's journal for October was laid on the table.

#### STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 21.—Mr. T. Tooke, vice-president, in the chair. This being the first meeting of the session a numerous list of donations was reported. Five fellows were elected, and nine gentlemen proposed as candidates. A paper was read "On the moral and physical condition of the working-classes in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square," by Mr. C. R. Weld. The inquiry into the condition of the above classes was originated by Lord Sandon, and conducted at his lordship's expense in July last. The portion of the parish selected for the inquiry is known as the inner ward, and is bounded on the north by part of Oxford-street, on the south by Piccadilly, on the east by part of Regent-street, Old Burlington-street, and Sackville-street, and on the west by Park-lane. The number of families visited was 1465, consisting of 2804 children and 3141 adults; together, 5945 individuals. 14 per cent of these were unwell. The number of rooms amounted to 2188, and the number of beds to 2510, which is equal to 2.3 persons to each bed. The rents are extremely high, 4s. 3d. being the average sum paid weekly for a room on the first or second floor. There was a general complaint made of the difficulty of obtaining employment. In winter many families stated that they were in the habit of pawning part of their furniture and releasing it in summer, as they can only obtain employment during the season. The moral condition of the families, as represented by the religious books in their possession, and their attendance at places of public worship, is far superior to that of the working-classes in other parishes visited by agents of the society. Of the 1465 families, 1233 belong to the Church of England, 77 were Roman Catholics, 136 Dissenters, and 19 did not belong to any religious profession; 1369 families stated that they were in the

habit of attending public worship, and 90 that they did not attend. 1299 families possessed religious books—mostly consisting of Bibles, Testaments, or Prayer-books. 1608 children out of 2804 attended schools; and of those who did not go to school, some were taught at home by their parents, or were too young to receive any instruction: the average weekly sum paid for schooling was threepence. 616 families were in the habit of reading newspapers; and it was observed that the *Weekly Dispatch* was read to a greater extent than all the other papers collectively. 37 per cent of the heads of the families were born in London, 53 per cent in other parts of England, 5.3 per cent in Ireland, and 1.7 per cent in Scotland. The usual length of time during which the families stated that they had resided in their dwellings varied from one month to three years: there were only eight cases of families having been stationary for a period exceeding thirty years. A long discussion ensued on the conclusion of the paper; and, from the facts elicited, it was the general opinion that the working classes inhabiting St. George's parish are in the enjoyment of more physical comforts than those living in other parts of the metropolis.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Nov. 21, 1842.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of Nov. 14.—Specimens of a new ox-acid of sulphur were submitted to the Academy. This acid, having for its formula  $S^4O^3$ , has been named by the discoverers, MM. Fordos and Gelis, bisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid. It completes, according to them, a curious series of the ox-acids of sulphur, the quantity of oxygen remaining constant, whilst that of sulphur increases according to the numbers 2, 3, 4, thus:

Sulphuric acid	.....	O <sup>8</sup> S <sup>2</sup>
Sulphuretted hyposulphuric acid	.....	O <sup>8</sup> S <sup>3</sup>
Bisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid	.....	O <sup>8</sup> S <sup>4</sup>

MM. Fordos and Gelis have succeeded in isolating their new acid, as also some of its principal compounds. The following are some of its properties. It is but slightly more changeable than the hyposulphuric acid. It is colourless and transparent; and if it be boiled, it is decomposed into sulphur and sulphuric acid. Free or combined, it is not altered by the muriatic and sulphuric acids. Nitric acid, on the contrary, throws down sulphur.\*

M. S. Julien and M. Edouard Biot transmitted the result of their researches in Chinese works relating to observations of the comet of 1301, presumed to be the same as that discovered on the 28th of Oct. last by M. Laugier. They have found in the large collection of Chinese historians, section Touen-sse, that is to say, history of the Touen, passages recording the appearance and the paths of a comet in the year 1301 (A.D.). Between the years 1842 and 1301 there have been 541 years. Subtracting, then, this number from 1301, the year will have been 760; and MM. Julien and Biot also find in the same collection, section of the Thang-sse, or history of the Thangs, an account of an appearance of a comet in the year 760. And, again, 541 years back would be the year 219: no comet is described for this year in the collection of the historians of China, not even in the *Thoung-Kien Kang-Mou*. But in this latter work a comet is recorded in the year 218.

Several letters on the subject of the shooting-stars of the 12th and 13th November were received from MM. Laugier, Mauvais, Bouvard, Goujou, &c. All agree that no extraor-

dinary appearance was observed in Paris this year. At four or five o'clock vestiges of an aurora borealis were seen.

M. d'Hombres-Firmas wrote to announce that a spring of soft water has been recently discovered in the Gulf of Venice.

M. Auberger addressed a note on *lactucarium*, a substance procured by incision from the stalks of lettuce at the time of the flowering. M. Dumas presented specimens of it, which M. Auberger had obtained in sufficient quantity for experiment to prove whether this substance may—as it is said it may—be employed as a substitute for opium. The specimens are to be examined and reported upon.\*

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts have elected a member in the place of the late M. Cherubini. The candidates were Messrs. Onslow, Adolphe Adam, and Batton, presented by the section of music; and M. Ambroise Thomas, proposed by the academy. M. Onslow was declared member, having received nineteen votes, exceeding by two the number given to M. Adam.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Nov. 17.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—A. B. Orlebar, Lincoln College; R. W. Keate, Christ Church; Rev. T. M. Richardson, W. C. Sole, Wadham College.

*Bachelors of Arts*.—J. Rigg, St. Alban Hall; A. Trower, Lincoln College; H. W. Starr, G. Snell, Magd. Hall; E. W. Bunney, Oriel College; H. Robbins, Wadham College; T. Knox, fellow, F. C. Scott, St. John's College; W. W. Woolcock, Exeter Coll.; E. J. May, Worcester College; E. W. Unwin, Pemb. College; G. Bucknill, Trinity College.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 16.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Honorary Master of Arts*.—J. Stewart, Caius College; eldest surviving son of the Hon. M. Stewart, of Powton Wiltshire.

*Licentiate in Medicine*.—G. E. Day, M.A., Pembroke College; T. Blackall, M.A., Caius College.

*Bachelor in the Civil Law*.—L. H. Hansard, Trinity Hall.

*Masters of Arts*.—C. C. Roberts, Trinity College; J. Back, Christ's College; M. H. Whish, W. Marshall, Corpus Christi College.

*Bachelors of Arts*.—E. Crookenden, Trin. College; H. Howard, Magd. College; F. Fitch, Christ's College; C. E. Marsh, Pemb. College; J. G. Underwood, St. John's College; J. D. Adams, Caius College; J. P. Power, Queen's College.

##### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

At the meeting on Thursday, Mr. T. Tooke in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read, presents received and acknowledged, and other routine business transacted. Mr. Hamilton then read an interesting letter from Mr. Millingen, in which he described M. Letronne's first volume of Greek inscriptions relating to Egypt, and other Parisian works on archæology, the pursuit of which had, however, declined in France, in consequence of the king's having no taste for its cultivation. He also stated a remarkable circumstance connected with a bronze statue, Athenai Decatem, found in the sea near the Tuscan coast, and purchased by his majesty for the museum. Behind the eyes of this figure, the names of two Rhodian artists, who made it, had been found engraved on a slip of metal; upon which subject we shall have a brief notice to offer in our next.

\* At this sitting memoirs were read by M. F. Liouville, on the stability of the equilibrium of the sea; by M. Cauchy, on the application of mathematical analysis to researches for the general laws of observed phenomena, and especially in regard to the laws of circular polarisation; and by M. Payen, on vegetable chemistry, treating of different compounds with mineral bases found in the thickness of the cellular coats—M. Biot will, by polarisation, test their molecular properties.

\* The memoir was referred to a commission.

Another letter from Mr. Hicks was read, in which he detailed the results of his examination of the rolls of papyrus in Dublin College, of which he had prepared a catalogue. He had been able to make out the hieratic characters as well as the hieroglyphic; and had discovered several papyri belonging to a library of an Egyptian who lived in the reign of Rhameses, and one of them mentioning the contemporaneous date of the tenth year of his son and successor, Momephtha. One papyrus consists of poems, and another less perfect and distinct, with more *lacune*, is the history of a campaign of Rhameses, much of which, however (a half), we rejoice to learn, can be deciphered and translated. Mr. Hicks places the 18th dynasty between the years 1500 and 1100 before Christ.

Of a very interesting paper by Mr. Cullimore on ancient zodiacal asterisms of ancient Egypt, and leading to some remarkable conclusions, we will reserve any report till it is completed.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 17.—The first meeting of the season. Mr. Hallam in the chair. The evening was occupied by the reading of reports and lists of presents, with a few communications of no great importance, among which may be specified a drawing of a curious Roman mosaic, discovered near Madrid, representing Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides; a beautiful Roman brass figure of an archer drawing his bow, found in digging in Queen Street, Cheapside, near the Roman wall of London, communicated through Mr. R. Smith; and a letter relating to a fragment of one of the pipes by which the city of London was supplied with water from the fields in the fifteenth century, recently discovered in digging in South Molton Street, at a depth of twenty feet.

Nov. 24.—Mr. Hallam in the chair. A letter was read from Sir T. Gage, presenting to the society a small but curious collection of Roman and Egyptian antiquities, made by the late Mr. J. G. Rokewood. Mr. Hallam took the opportunity of making a few judicious and touching observations on the loss which the society has sustained by Mr. Rokewood's sudden and premature death, which we announced with sincere regret in the *Literary Gazette*, No. 1344. Sir H. Ellis exhibited an impression of a gold enamelled signet of Mary Queen of Scots, formerly in the possession of the late Duke of York. Mr. R. Smith communicated some original deeds, of local topographical interest. The first part was then read of a paper "On Anglo-Saxon runes," by Mr. J. M. Kemble, supplementary to one by the same gentleman published in a recent volume of the society's transactions. This communication related to the celebrated runic inscription found on the stone cross at Ruthwell on the border of Scotland. Mr. Kemble had, in his former paper, deciphered this inscription, and shown that it contained a fragment of an early Anglo-Saxon poem on the holy cross. He has since found that it is neither more nor less than a portion of an existing Anglo-Saxon poem, preserved in the now well-known Vercelli MS. (the poetry of which was introduced to the learned world by the enlightened zeal of Mr. Purton Cooper, when managing secretary of our Record commission), printed under the title of *The Holy Rood*. We consider this a very remarkable discovery with respect to our early literature.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 19.—Capt. W. J. Eastwick in the chair. Dr. Royle read a paper, by Capt. T. Hutton of the Indian army, "On the cultivation of the

silk-worm at Candahar," communicated by the East India Company. The Afghans assert that both the silk-worm and the mulberry-tree are indigenous to the Hazareh hills, whence they were brought to Candahar. Capt. Hutton is of opinion that even if the latter be true, the plant and insect must have been carried to the hills from China in early times; and the former must have been cultivated more for the value of the fruit, which is an abundant source of nutriment to the people; while the silk-worm was probably looked upon merely as a pest, until the discovery of the use of silk gave it a commercial value. Two sorts of worm are known to the Afghans—the larger evidently the Chinese *bombyx*; the smaller, of which Capt. Hutton could not procure a specimen, probably a degenerate species, which is cultivated only by a few poor villagers, who had not access to the other sort. Afghanistan produces five species of mulberry, of the black, red, and white kinds. Two are chiefly cultivated for the silk-worm; the others serve as food for the people. Recent events have tended very much to destroy the mulberry throughout the country. The mode, culture, and the cost of production, were given in detail. The usual mode of hatching the eggs is to enclose them in little bags, and carry them close to the body for two or three days, when the animal heat brings out the insect. They are usually kept by the villagers until they have formed their cocoons, which are then sold to the spinners, reeled off, and sold to manufacturers, who again reel them for sale to the weavers and others. The cultivators provide 500 trees for every seer (2lbs.) of eggs; the trees cost 4 annas (6d.) each, upon an average; and the seer of eggs costs 30 Candahar rupees (2l. 5s.). This quantity requires the attendance of 50 men, who are paid each from 5 to 8 Candahar rupees per month (7s. 6d. to 12s.); and the time consumed is nearly two months. The cultivator sells the cocoon to the spinner at 9 to 11 annas per seer (7d. to 8½d. per lb.). The spinner furnishes the raw silk to the manufacturer at 18 to 15 company's rupees per seer (18s. 9d. to 15s. per lb.). The cost of reeling is 1¼ company's rupees each time: in all 3½ 12 rupees per seer, or 3s. 9d. per lb. The seer of eggs, if carefully cultivated, yields 60 maunds (4800 lbs.) of cocoons, which are reduced two-thirds by the drying up of the pupa within them. Each seer of dried cocoons yields 3 chittacks (6 oz.) of silk; so that a seer of eggs produces 3 maunds and 30 seers of raw silk (300 lbs.); the sale-price of which may vary from 90 to 106,000 company's rupees (10,000l.). The outlay for this quantity is less than 50,000 rupees, including the purchase of eggs, the cost of trees, wages of attendants, and the expense of reeling.

In making the above calculation, the writer supposes that the trees are purchased, and the silk reeled by hired workmen: but if the cultivation were undertaken by government, plantations might be made on the waste-land which abounds every where; and a superior machinery for reeling would, of course, be employed, which would very much raise the rate of profit, and very probably improve the quality of the silk. The spinners in Afghanistan make advances to the cultivator, and receive a large proportion of the produce in exchange. There are but two spinners now employed in Candahar; and these are not in full work (May 1840). From the last inquiries made by Captain Hutton, no more than twenty seers of eggs could be reared within ten miles of Candahar—there not being trees enough for more than that quantity.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR

##### THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ p.m.; Medical, 8 p.m.  
Tuesday.—Botanical (anniversary meeting), 8 p.m.  
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.; Geological, 8½ p.m.; Royal (anniversary meeting), 1 p.m.; Ethnological, 8½ p.m.  
Thursday.—Zoological, 3 p.m.; Antiquaries, 8 p.m.  
Friday.—Botanical, 8 p.m.  
Saturday.—Asiatic, 2 p.m.; Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.; Mathematical, 8 p.m.

#### FINE ARTS.

*The Book of German Ballads, National Airs, Drinking Songs, &c.; forming a Companion Volume to the "Lieder und Bilder." Part I.* London, H. Hering.

FIFTEEN songs, highly national and characteristic of German feelings and literature, are here illustrated by thirteen German artists, most of whom have fully entered into the spirit of their themes, and shewed themselves worthy of a companionship with Bürger, Uhland, Herder, Immersnan, Novalis, F. Schlegel, and other minstrel bards. The Rhensish Drinking Song, and an old anacreontic, are both jovially adorned by the inventive genius of A. Schroeder. The Smugglers, painted by H. Ritter, is a sparkling group; and, like many of the others, finely enriched by arabesque figures and foliage, &c., in the borders. Prince Eugene, W. Camphausen, is quite a different affair; and quaint in old costume, whilst the battle rages between the Turks and Christians. The Poor Shepherd Boy, E. W. Pose, has an imposing pine-forest in the back-ground; the Revenge of the Flowers is a bold and tragic conception; and Future Spring, S. W. Schirmer, a charming landscape. The whole series, indeed, are interesting exhibitions of the art as now cultivated in Germany; and the work, both for its poetry and engravings, (we wish we could add music, but it is not given,) is quite the thing for the drawing-room table.

*Chronological Pictures of English History, from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria.* By John Gilbert. Large paper. Roake and Varty.

PARTS II. and III. of this publication have courted our inspection for several weeks; but we were deterred from the examination, from not having Part I. to begin with. On inquiry, however, we learn that this Part has been cancelled, in order to being reproduced in a superior style; so that we may fairly offer our opinion on the specimens before us. Upon them we have to say that they are cleverly executed, and convey excellent and striking historical instruction through the eye—a mode of teaching of which we have always greatly approved. It leaves a much more distinct and stronger impression than mere reading; and in the present instance is very full and intelligent. Each plate (five lithographs in every Part) illustrates a king's reign. There is a medallion-portrait of the monarch; and, in the centre, a representation of one of the most important scenes of his life; which is surrounded by events of a less momentous nature, but all bearing upon his biography and the chief incidents which happened in his time. Costume, armorial emblems, arms, &c. &c., are added by way of embellishments, and tend to the further information of the student. The work is most deserving of patronage; and, whilst it instructs the young, may well be turned over to give pleasure to the elder branches of any family.

#### THE DRAMA.

*Drury Lane.*—Last Saturday, on a very wet evening, a very good house assembled to wit-

ness the revival of Congreve's *Love for Love*. We confess, *à priori*, that we were reluctantly of the number; for we felt a considerable prejudice against the resuscitation of an indecent and immoral comedy, fit enough for the licentious age of the writer, but repudiated by the better public taste of our time; and one, too, which we had seen performed by a Jordan, a Kemble, a Bannister, and we had almost said a Miss Pope—the greatest dramatic lights of other days. We anticipated that nothing could remove the inherent and essential licentiousness of the story and the dialogue; and that if pruned, the play must be made lifeless and effete. It gives us pleasure, however, to recant our preconceived notions, and to say that we were highly gratified with the whole of the representation. The castigation of the text has been performed with skill and judgment; nothing left to offend the most chaste or fastidious audience, and all retained that can contribute to refined and entertaining recreation. The erasures and the amendments do equal credit to the talent with which the improvements have been carried through; and we revel in the perpetual bursts of the brilliant wit of Congreve, without a single drawback on the enjoyment from the collision of language or manners now reckoned inconsistent with the decorum of the stage or of private life. And these coruscations of wit! The shooting stars of autumn are but faint types of their frequency and splendour: only the most dazzling aurora-borealis can suggest an idea of them. They are not broad, though their breadth covers the entire horizon; but they reflect, in lights of unequalled intensity, every ray and colour of social existence. Their satire is exquisite and inexhaustible. At the points where the cleverest of other authors would stop, Congreve only gathers fresh fires to blaze along to new and sparkling flashes. Repartee is repelled by smarter repartee; insinuation is smashed by deeper insinuation; and the dialogue is a sort of intellectual battledore and shuttle, wherein every player has a polished steel or silver battledore, and the shuttlecocks banded amongst them are glittering arrows. By far the greatest part is too fine for laughter; and except where ludicrous situations occur, and are happily adopted by the actors for the display of their humour, *Love for Love* might be enjoyed from beginning to end as a mental feast, without raising a smile upon the countenance. Nor are the characters out of date; for though they are drawn from artificial life, they have nature enough to render them prototypes for ever. There are still superstition and antiquarianism enough to create a relish for Old Foresight's vagaries; there are still frailties and intrigues enow to warrant the portraiture of the two married ladies; there are still hardened fathers, booby sons, hoyden daughters, flimsy boasting rakes, to warrant every lineament of the Sir Samsons, Bens, Prues, and Tattles, of some two hundred years ago. Customs, habits, manners, and costumes change more than human brains and hearts.

With the performances, even with the recollections to which we have alluded strongly impressed upon us by the splendid histrionic talents of those we have named, we felt ourselves quite satisfied. *Sir Samson Legend*, Mr. Lambert, was a little dry and stringent perhaps, but his son *Valentine* was spiritedly played by Anderson, and *Ben* had a most laughable miniature in Keeley, with his sea-scarapes and hitches. Comparisons are proverbially odious; and we wish to guard ourselves, in these remarks, from being thought to make any. Mrs. Nisbett and

Mrs. Stirling were both at home in the sisters,—the flirt and the demure,—the former full of gaiety, and the latter full of mischief. And Mrs. Keeley's *Prue*, from her first bound upon the stage to her last look and tone, was irresistible; and well was she, in common with the other characters who came across the old nurse, supported by the humour of Mrs. C. Jones. Mr. Bennet's *Foresight* was a piece of admirable antiquarianism—in short, the play was a treat throughout for public enjoyment.

*Covent Garden*.—Owing to the indisposition of Miss A. Kemble, this theatre was unexpectedly closed on Monday; and the disappointment led to a complete overflow at Drury Lane, before the curtain drew up. The minor theatres also reaped the benefit of this misfortune to their larger contemporary, which has, during the week, been thrown upon the *Tempest* every night, with a pleasant farce—an abbreviated opera. Shut on Friday and Saturday.

*Hanover Square Rooms*.—The second alternate subscription concert, the intermediate one having been held at the London Tavern, on an equally liberal scale, was given here on Monday evening. As it deserved, it was well attended, for both the selection and execution of the music, vocal and instrumental, were very good. The overtures, Egmont (Beethoven), Der Freyschutz, Romeo and Juliet (Macfarren), and Figaro, were played with skill, concert, and taste. The principal singers were Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Miss Burch, &c., and Messrs. Phillips, Machin, Manvers and Pearsall. Of the vocal pieces, we may mention particularly Calcott's glee, "With sighs, sweet rose," by Miss Hawes, Messrs. Manvers, Pearsall and Machin. We must not, however, conclude without especial praise to Herr Muhlenfeldt, who played a grand concerto, pianoforte, (Beethoven) with delicate and expressive sweetness.

#### MAINZER'S MUSICAL CLASSES.

We have already expressed our wishes for the success of the movement making to bring music to the mass of mankind. Mr. Mainzer has recently returned from trips, by invitation, to Ireland and Scotland; and on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings, gave a brief account of his operations in the several places he visited. In Ireland he was received by Father Mathew, the teetotallers, and the monks; and warm co-operation was afforded him. He described the poverty and miserable condition of the people as an explanation of the fact, that, after preliminary drilling, 1400 persons sounded *sol* in as many different tones. Whence, then, could spring here encouragement to persevere?—from the power of melody over the natural heart. Although no two sounded *sol* similarly, 600 sang *sol fa si* most promisingly. In Scotland matters were very different; and congregational singing had greatly prepared the way. In Edinburgh the classes already are very numerous. Every where, either from a desire for a knowledge of music, or from the novelty of the method of teaching, or from the ease with which a certain power can be acquired, hundreds at once enroll themselves in the classes, and are enthusiastic admirers of the teacher. What the extent of this power may be, was a thought forced upon us by the exhibition on Tuesday evening. Hitherto public class-singing has been to us a great gratification; but on this occasion we were disappointed. It is true, that after Mr. Mainzer had shewn and mentioned disapproval, he announced that the

classes were much mixed in the four or five hundred persons present, and that the performance should not be received as a specimen of class-singing, although previously we had been led to understand that the choir had been selected from several classes, and their singing was to display to Mr. Mainzer the progress made during his absence. It is but justice, however, to state, that when this gentleman presided at the piano, and had pointed out the deficiencies and errors, he did produce, by his spirited leading of the choral band, a much finer effect. But the question arose as to the extent of the power acquired: is it one of drilling and memory only, or is it positive advance in musical knowledge? We must, in the present state of our experience, candidly confess an affirmative opinion to the first of these inquiries. And such opinion was strengthened by the execution of the solo parts of a piece shortly afterwards. Timidity and "tied bonnets" might excuse the female, but not the male voices—both, however, acknowledged to be accustomed to this singing. These remarks on the solo passages may be considered premature; as up to this time no solo class, we understand, has been formed in London by Mr. Mainzer. This now is about to be organised, by selection from the several classes, and on the payment of half-a-crown in advance, instead of sixpence a month as hitherto. We perceive here elements that may combine to explode,—jealousy, and a cover for its operation; an excuse for withdrawal, notwithstanding the liberal and philanthropic statement of Mr. Mainzer, that persons who could not afford the prompt payment had only to call at his office and say so, to be exempted. Few will come forward and acknowledge such straitened means; whilst many, feeling slighted at being not considered fit for the higher teaching, will hold the new rule an excuse for giving up general class-education. To the select class, moreover, Mr. Mainzer urges private practice; and here again appears a difficulty. Where, not having a music-hall or practice-rooms, is this class to meet? There are no village-greens nor opportunities in London for out-door practice; and all its members perhaps are not teetotallers. We make these remarks in no unkind spirit to the attempt or to the system. We have derived much pleasure from class-singing, and retained our admiration of the effect produced until Tuesday evening last. We still admire the choral singing; but we fear that failure threatens the advance to a higher style of song; and we confess to a doubt as to the positive musical knowledge acquired generally in the classes. This fear and doubt we shall be pleased to give up whenever experience warrants.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### SONNET,

##### On the Re-opening of the Temple Church.

AGAIN, long shut, stand ope the Temple-gates;  
Long mute, her choirs in loud and sweet accord  
Swell, many-voiced, the hymn that celebrates  
In her first pomp the Templars' fame restored.  
Where now, from learning's hundred hearths outpour'd,  
Thronging to bow before her altar, waits  
Her fabled tribe, once mail-clad monks ador'd,  
And pruned the lamb,\* war's sworn associates.  
Hail, reverend pile, solemn and beautiful!  
Hail, in thy freshness of antiquity!  
Be still the Temple of the Lord Most High,  
And all thy courts be with his presence full!  
Still rise thy prayers to Heaven on angel's wing,  
While hallelujahs loud through all thine archings ring.

AN INNER TEMPLAR.

\* The lamb, now the emblem of the Middle Temple exclusively, was anciently borne by the entire order.



## 'TIS A LOVE-THOUGHT.

'Tis a love thought hidden

In a maiden's breast,

Which, though sweetly chidden,

Will not let her rest.

She, in golden vision

Of her love, hath wreath'd

Feelings more Elysian

Than e'er tongue hath breath'd.

Every sorrow losing

In the passion wrought,

There she sitteth musing

O'er her one sweet thought.

Still her fate unseeing,

Love doth all impart

Beauty fills her being

Melody her heart.

Thus one name hath bound me

In my maiden day:

Flowers bloom'd bright around me—

Where, alas! is they?

Years but feelings ever—

Hope but wait in vain;

And, oh! Love can never

Bring back youth again.

CHARLES SWAIN.

## VARIETIES.

*Physic*—Homœopathy! hydropathy! allopathy! or sheer quackery, mere quackery, queer quackery. The first good, except in cases of disease; the second dangerous, except in strong health; the third we are all taught to estimate, by the varied, nauseous, full, frequent, and expensive doses of doctor's stuff. So much for the three 'paths! As physiologists, we venture an axiom:—Nothing does good in cases of disease, except that which gives a gentle increase of power to all the natural functions of the body simultaneously. What is that? It is warmth, obtained as best you may, and no way better, perhaps none so good, as the fumigating way of combating diseases. *Probatum est.*—From a Correspondent.

Dr. Whitfield, the celebrated botanist, sailed last week for the African coast, in search of natural curiosities, having received a *carte blanche* from the Earl of Derby.—*M. Post.*

A most extraordinary collection of pagan deities, instruments of war, and vessels for domestic purposes, have lately arrived in this country from Mexico, as presents to Sir Edward Antrobus, bart.—*Id.*

*Maternal Impressions transmitted.*—M. Guislain mentions, amongst many other cases, the fact, that a hen's egg, sat upon by a magpie, was productive of a game cock, surpassing every other animal of the same kind. Pigeons of a lofty flight covered by heavy birds, were no longer able to quit the earth; and, *vice versa*, poulets produced from eggs sat upon by pigeons, have been observed to fly higher, and keep longer on the wing, than other birds of their kind.

*Mandarin Opinion of British Soldiers.*—"These barbarians are very fierce; there is no resisting them. They blow open our strongest gates with a little powder, and walk over our highest walls with sticks."

M. Guizot, whose patronage of literature and science never flags, appears to be supplying an admirable source of employment for a number of the literary and scientific aspirants of France—an employment which must vastly enlarge their individual powers, whilst it redounds to the advantage of their country, by pouring in floods of intelligence of every kind for political and commercial application; for, whilst revising and improving the consular code, this able minister has embodied a class of agents, such as we have described, to permeate foreign countries, and report every matter worthy of notice to their government at

home. The manner in which Russia has been served by similar means affords both example and proof of the immense value of such a system.

*Oriental Inquiries.*—M. C. Ochoa, a young Oriental scholar, has been despatched by the French Government on a mission to Central Asia; to explore the region between Kashmir and Kafiristan, on the north-west of Hindostan. His declared object is to collect historical and geographical information, and to examine and compare the language and literature of the different tribes inhabiting this almost unknown tract of country.

*Victor Hugo.*—The newspapers state that Victor Hugo and his brother, as nephews and heirs of the Abbé de Jumièges, have put in a claim to some portion of the treasure (if any) found on board the *Télémaque*. This whole story would not be a bad foundation for a novel; and we are glad to hear that this popular French author is likely to visit England on the occasion.

Alexander Dumas, another celebrated French writer, we regret to be informed, has suffered greatly in his health; having lost his illustrious patron the Duke of Orleans, and met with other calamitous affairs in life.

*Madeira.*—A storm of almost unexampled fury visited Madeira last month; and, lasting several days, almost deluged the island, to which it has done much damage.

*Lady Calcott.*—On the 21st instant died Lady Calcott, the wife of Sir A. Calcott, B.A.; whose last work occupied a prominent place in the *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1346; which, we please ourselves with the thought, contributed an earthly gratification to a spirit so soon to bid farewell to all earthly things. It is thirty years since this lady came before the public as an author, being then Mrs. Maria Graham, under which name she published at Edinburgh, in quarto, 1812, "Journal of a Residence in India," which was republished in 1815 in London, together with another volume in 8vo, entitled, "Letters on India." Among her writings may also be mentioned, "Journal of a Residence in Chili," 4to; "Voyage to Brazil," 4to; "Three Months in the Mountains near Rome," 8vo; and "Life of Nicholas Poussin," 8vo.

Mr. J. Rogers, a writer on botanical subjects, died last week at Southampton, at the advanced age of 92. After he was 80 he wrote *The Fruit Cultivator* and *The Vegetable Cultivator*; in which he must have seen wonders introduced since the time he, in early life, took part in promoting the enrichment of our gardens, orchards, and nurseries.

Lieut. John Russell Moore, the son of the poet, having returned from India in bad health, died, we lament to say, at his father's residence, near Devizes, on Wednesday, in his 19th year. The literary world will feel with his parents on this severe affliction.

## LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The author of the excellent History of Ferdinand and Isabella (Mr. Prescott) has, we learn, just prepared for publication the History of the Conquest of Mexico.

Memoirs of Printers and Booksellers who became eminent Publishers, comprising a historical sketch of the publishing business in the United States, is announced, by John Keese, Esq.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Correspondence of John, Fourth Duke of Bedford; selected from the Originals at Woburn Abbey; with an Introduction by Lord John Russell, Vol. I., 1742-1748, 8vo, 18s.—The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany, with Characteristic Sketches of its Cities and Scenery, by William Howitt, 8vo, 21s.—An Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of In-

sects, by the Rev. Wm. Kirby and Wm. Spence, Esq., 6th edit. corrected and enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo, 11s. 6d.—Chemistry of Animal Bodies, by T. Thomson, M.D., 8vo, 16s. cloth.—Narrative of a Mission of Inquiry to the Jews from the Church of Scotland in 1839, 2d edit. 2 vols. post 8vo, 9s. 6d.—Essays and Tracts, by J. Abercrombie, M.D., collected into 1 vol. 18mo, 4s. cloth.—A Brief Commentary on the 1st Epistle of St. John, by the Rev. A. S. Patterson, 18mo, 1s. 6d.—The Acts of the Apostles, newly translated into French, with an interlinear English Translation (4 Parts), Part I., 1s. 6d.—James Roberts on the Culture of the Vine under Glass, 12mo, 5s. 6d.—The Visit to Clarina; or, the Effects of Revenge, by M. F. D. 18mo, 2s.—Family Lectures on the Christian Religion, by the Rev. J. Pridham, M.A., 4th edit. 2 vols. 12mo, 12s.—Rev. J. Pridham on Church-Reform, 8vo, 14s.—Rev. P. Close's Twelve Discourses on the Parables, 2d edit. 12mo, 4s. 6d.—Modern History and Condition of Egypt, by W. H. Yates, 2 vols. 8vo, 34s.—Porter on the Nature and Properties of the Sugar-Cane, 2d edit. 8vo, 12s.—Le Keux's Memorials of Cambridge, 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. 2s.; large paper, 40s. 4s.—Manual of Knitting, Netting, and Fancy-Work, by C. Mee, oblong 16mo, 5s. 6d.—The Pope and the Actor, by W. Wolfenbarger (late Miss Burton), fveols. post 8vo, 11s. 6d.—The Harmony of Faith, by D. R. Hay, 6d. 15s.—If T. Erskine's Insolvent Debtors' Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, 12mo, 3s.—Days in the East; a Poem, by J. H. Burke, 8vo, 6s.—Crosby Place; a Lecture on its Antiquities, &c., by the Rev. C. Mackenzie, 8vo, 2s. 6d.—Becker's Omnigraph Atlas of Modern Geography, royal 4to, 18s.—Progressive Questioning-Book, by the Rev. E. M. Phillips, 12mo, 4s. 6d.—A Literal Translation of the Clouds of Aristophanes, with Greek Text and English Notes, by C. P. Gerard, 8vo, 5s.—Knitting, Netting, and Crochet-Work, by Mrs. Gauguin, Vol. II., oblong 16mo, 10s. 6d.—Hood's Whims and Oddities, new edit. 6s.—The Gift; a Christmas and New-Year's Present for 1843 (Philadelphia), royal 8vo, 25s.—Rules and Orders issued Nov. 12, 1842, in Bankruptcy and Insolvency, 12mo, 2s. 6d. sewed.—Rev. J. P. Harrison's Views of St. Giles's Church, Oxford, fol. 7s. 6d.—Guide to the Architectural Antiquities near Oxford, Part I., Deanery of Bicester, 8vo, 4s.—Rev. B. D. Winslow's Life and Remains, edited by Bp. Doane, fcp. 6s.—Rp. Andrews' Devotions: a new Translation, 16mo, 2s. 6d.—Phineas Quiddy; or, Sheer Industry, by J. Pople, Esq., 3 vols. post 8vo, 11s. 6d.—Problems in Illustration of Theoretical Mechanics, by W. Walton, 8vo, 48s.—The Jack of Lantern; or, the Privateer, by J. P. Cooper, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11s. 6d.—The Chess-Player's Chronicle, Vol. III., 8vo, 15s.—Pronouncing and Etymological Spelling-Book, by T. Young, LL.D., 12mo, 15s. 6d.—The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser, new edit., with Life by Dr. Aikin, 5 vols. post 8vo, 34s.—Lady Singleton; or, the World as it is, by Captain T. Medwin, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11s. 6d.—Memoirs of the Literary Views of England, by Mrs. Wood, fol. 7s. 6d.—Russia and the Russians in 1842, by J. G. Kohl, Esq., Vol. II., post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Niebuhr's History of Rome, by W. Smith, Ph.D., and L. Schmitz, Ph.D., Vol. III., 8vo, 18s. 6d.—Hinc's Greek and English Lexicon, 2d edit., square, 10s. 6d.—Furness and Furness Abbey, by F. Evans, fcp. 6s. 6d.—Chambers' Information for the People, Vol. II., roy. 8vo, 8s.—Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Vol. XXV., Introduction to Mammalia, fcp. 6s.—Sermons by the late Rev. B. Temple, post 8vo, 6s.—Exposition of Differences between Scripture and Calvinism, by Rev. E. C. Kemp, M.A., 8vo, 8s. 6d.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1842.

Nov.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 17	From 34 to 44	30.65 to 30.24
Friday . . . 18	" 29 to 43	29.43 to 29.26
Saturday . . . 19	" 28 to 43	30.13 to 29.82
Sunday . . . 20	" 32 to 48	29.75 to 29.74
Monday . . . 21	" 33 to 44	29.71 to 29.76
Tuesday . . . 22	" 30 to 35	29.41 to 29.26
Wednesday . . 23	" 28 to 45	29.42 to 29.25

Wind N.E. on the 17th, N.E. and S.E. on the 18th, S. on the 19th and 20th, N. by E. and N. on the 21st, S.E. on the 22d, and S.W. on the 23d. Except the evenings of the 18th and 22d, and the morning of the 21st, generally cloudy; rain fell on the 19th and 23d; snow on the morning of the 23d; Rushyallen, 85s of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We defer for a week the continuation of the review of Sir W. Betham's *Ettruria-Celtica*.

We are sorry that we cannot find space for the effusions of E. W. G.

The Lament of a Mandarin might be more successfully treated.

The French and English verses on an event in 1840 come rather late for the occasion.

ERRATUM.—In our last report of the Geographical Society for Pisa read Pirara, and for Radgen, Badgen.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## AN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

Founded in 1832.

Committee of Management for the Year 1842-43.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.  
The Hon. Lord Meadowbank.  
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An Annual General Meeting of Members is held in May, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, who are entrusted with power for one year, to purchase what may appear to them the most deserving works of Scottish Art annually exhibited. At this meeting, likewise, the different works purchased for the Association being, like those, publicly drawn, the property of individual Members. This Association, the first and only of the kind in Scotland, for the encouragement of Art upon these principles, has increased in its annual Fund from the sum of £725, subscribed in the year 1834, to the sum of £6000 in the year 1842.

Last year the works of Art purchased for the Association amounted to 147 in number, at a total expenditure of nearly 4000. Besides this large sum, which in this form was distributed among subscribers, a large amount was reserved, with a view to meet the expenses incurred by the Association, of a very talented Engraving, to copies of which all Subscribers are entitled.

At one of the recent Annual General Meetings of the Association, the Honourable Lord Jeffrey said:—"That the great aim of it, if the Members of this Society was to advance a taste for Art, and to extend the fame and honour of Artists; and he was happy to say, that, in the great degree, it had succeeded in its objects, by diffusing a taste for Art among the Scottish public, and by raising a higher standard of excellence among Artists themselves."

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It is confidently anticipated, that the various works of Art to be purchased by the Committee will this year surpass in merit and value those of any former year; and they will, as usual, be distributed like those among the Members at the general Meeting in May.

Subscribers' names will continue to be received till April 1843. Upon application to the Secretary, 69 York Place, Edinburgh, or to any of the Local Honorary Secretaries throughout the country, reports and information may be obtained, and subscriptions paid.

Edinburgh, November 1842.

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